LARGEST in the WORLD. Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,471—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th Nov.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7969	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7969	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,825	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Belicn	4,351	28th Nov.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU" Capt. S. Tsuji, 3,775 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 1st December.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st November, 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th November, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 24th November, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Baareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 25th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 3rd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA;
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 15th Dec.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,500 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CLARETS! CLARETS!

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
COTES' ST. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
CHATEAU LAROSE "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Per hogshead. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	272 0	303 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
PETIT MEDOC	310 0	345 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395 0	439 0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., Gun-Fire on WEDNESDAY, THE 30th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY of JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000, (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL CYLINDER LUBRICATING.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire) on FRIDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at tons 100 (one hundred Tons.)

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd December, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows :—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock	" 10

Above includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock	" 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park, Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
andhaus, Irrsenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that BACHOOBAI, wife of MEHERJIBHOY DAROOWALLA and Executrix of the last Will and testament of BAI PEROJBAI, widow of EDULJI SORABJI MISTRY, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at New Churney Road without the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East partly by the compound of Dadabhoy and Cawasji Pallonji Chowna and partly by the compound of Cowasji Bomanji Engineer, on the West by New Churney Road, on the North by the Grant Road, and on the South by the compound of Jerbai, wife of Darasha Dorabji Reporter, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward D No. 2111 and Street No. 348 to 350, and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Pirojbai and her tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of November, 1898.

PESTONJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE

THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG *via* SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta.
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REDUCED PRICES ! REDUCED PRICES ! ! REDUCED PRICES ! ! !

OF

"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster	..	270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"	...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"	...	405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z" ...	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety	...	405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N" ...	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M" ...	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)	...	615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman)		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube	...	250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube	...	275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs. as.
Melanyl Marking Ink, requires no heating ..... Bot.	0 14
Moller's Cod Liver Oil, 1898-99 Season ..... per Bot.	2 2
Dr. Jamieson's Arsenical Soap, per Cake ..... 1/4 as. ; Bot.	2 8
Camphor Tar (A Pocket Disinfectant) ..... Pkt. 3 as.; Doz.	2 0
Mead's Tape Plasters, 3-4 inch and 1 inch broad ..... at	1 8
Panier Fayard ..... Pkt.	0 10

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

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NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of "MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES" to the Stamp Office for one year from the 11th proximo will be received by the undersigned up to 12 NOON on SATURDAY, the 26th current.

Further particulars to be learnt at this office.

For Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 21st November, 1898.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1898, at 5-15 P.M., at the Elphinstone College, Fort.

O. V. MULLER,
Hony. Secy.
Elphinstone College, Bombay, 23rd November, 1898.

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5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 16.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WHEAT, BREAD STUFF (flour) ATTA and BRAN, for one and 5 years will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, up to 12 noon, on the 8th March, 1899.

2. Form of Tenders, Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained an application to the above Officer up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 7th March, 1899.

3. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officer.

4. Samples 100 lbs. each of Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and 10 lbs. of Bran it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges, so as to reach the Chief Commissariat Office, Mandalay, on or before the 1st March, 1899.

5. Earnest money Rs. 2,000 for Wheat and Rs. 2,000 for Bread Stuff, Atta, and Bran.

F. C. W. RIDEOUT, Major,
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Chief Comst. Office, Mandalay, 9th November, 1898.

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25	11 5 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 8-4m., 9-20s. Low water, 2-9m., 2-36s.
The Flying Jordans' performance, near Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Friday) morning, at 11 o'clock instead of at 10 o'clock.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—A European gentleman, named Mr. Austin, residing at Malabar Hill, was driving his dog-cart along the Queen's Road, on Tuesday evening, at five o'clock, when the horse suddenly took fright and fell down breaking the shaft of the vehicle, but no one was injured.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Glider, in Gujarati, at the Bavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Adulterations in Foreign Liquor" (Part 2). The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams and experiments.

ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN.—A Mahomedan woman named Halimabai, aged eighteen years, residing at Agripada, Haines Road, was going to dry clothes on the verandah of her house at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, when her foot slipped, and she fell down sustaining a dislocation of the right hip bone. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment.

DR. FAIRBAIRN'S MISSION.—The Rev. Dr. Fairbairn delivered, last evening, the second of the series of lectures, on Religion and the Philosophy of Religion, in the hall of Wilson College, Chowpatty, the subject of his discourse being "The Interpretation of Life and the Ultimate Ideas of Religion." The lecture drew a large and representative audience as on the previous occasion.

AN ALARM OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was raised in a two-storeyed building belonging to one Keshowji Manecknbund, situated on Duncan Road, this morning at about two o'clock. The police on repairing to the scene, found that the flooring of a room had caught fire from some hot ashes that were left in the fire place. The flames were soon extinguished, and the damage done was nominal.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Maibood, a Mohomedan woman, aged twenty-five, the wife of one Haji Mohomed Ismail, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday, by taking a preparation of arsenic and lime which had been prepared for some purpose. The woman, who has lost her power of vision, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she is making favourable progress, and will be placed before a magistrate on her discharge from the hospital.

A FANCY BAZAAR.—The annual Fancy Bazaar of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul (a charitable institution, established in 1809, for the relief of the poor without distinction of caste, colour or creed) opens to-day near the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, and will last till the 6th January 1899. Donations in the shape of articles or money will be thankfully received and acknowledged, and may be addressed to Mr. A. X. D'Souza, the Secretary, at No. 70, Cavel.

ST. MARTIN'S CLUB.—A High Mass will be given at 9 o'clock next Sunday at St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum, after which a meeting of its members will be held in the Parochial Hall of the above Chapel. The committee report useful work having been done in peculiarly alleviating the sufferings of the poor who are on their list. The club has been in existence only a few months and the resources at its disposal are consequently small. We hope friends and sympathisers of this movement will show their appreciation of the committee's efforts to be present on the occasion, more so as they extend a cordial invitation to all.

FIRST GOAN I.C.S.—Mr. Joseph Vas, whose name appears in the list among the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service Examination, is the son of Mr. A. C. Vas, a Government pensioner and a prominent member of the Goan-Portuguese community of Karachi. Mr. J. Vas is the first Goan who successfully appeared for this examination. He will probably start from England by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rome, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 10th December. Before taking up his appointment in Upper Bengal he will proceed to Karachi, where the Portuguese community intends to give him a hearty welcome.

A DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Vazirali Sultanali, a fireman on board the transport Dilwara, was again charged with absenting himself without leave. The accused stated to the court that he was willing to return to duty. Captain Mann, commander of the Dilwara, said he would not now take him on board. He had been put to considerable trouble and expense owing to the misconduct of the accused, and had to write for [illegible] men. The other [illegible] four firemen [illegible] been charged with disobedience the other day, returned to work this morning and complained to him that the accused prevented them from going to work. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that opportunities were given to the accused on two occasions to return to his work, but he had failed to avail himself of them. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment with forfeiture of wages due to him.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Alimahomed Gulam Hyder, Ismailji Sultanali, Shamji Tejpal and Mohonji Odhavji, with cheating in respect of about 1,200 rice-bags, belonging to Hirji Khetsey and other traders. The third accused having been made a witness in the case, was discharged from custody at the first hearing. Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, with Mr De Souza, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Colah, barrister-at-law, defended the second accused; Mr. Kapadia, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the third accused; and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for the last accused. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted on behalf of Shivji Bhara, one of the complainants. The evidence in the first case in regard to cheating Hirji Khetsey on November 2nd at Carnac Bunder, and thereby inducing him to deliver 150 bags of rice of the value of Rs. 930, having been taken, the magistrate remarked that as the evidence about the accused being members of a bogus firm was tainted and suspicious he discharged them. The other cases against the accused were dismissed.

A MAHATMIC DISINFECTANT.

A HINDU gentleman called on us the other day armed with a small tin box. The Hindu gentleman was Mr. B. N. Chandik, of No. 34, Audiappa Naick street, Madras, and he proceeded to explain the contents of the tin box. The explanation was, anyway interesting. Mr. Chandik is a Hindu who seeks to live up to Hindu ideals. He aspires to become an adept in mystic rites; and with this end, after a term at Calcutta under the tutelage of a guru, he went into Tibet with his teacher, and for a term of some three weeks he lived in a cave with some of the mahatmas, who live in that remote region Hindu drugs and Hindu medical science are among the things in which Mr. Chandik has sought to be proficient, and as the result of his knowledge, he has brought out a plague disinfectant of Hindus or, which, if once burnt in a house, will, according to his account, keep plague absolutely away for a space of six months.

Mr. Chandik interested the Governor of Madras in his powder, and the Governor forwarded a specimen to Dr. King, the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. King's report was not enthusiastic, but, seeing that as a rule the professional surgeon absolutely damns anything in the medical line that is brought out by the amateur Mr. Chandik may feel not discouraged. Dr. King writes:—

"I have examined the disinfectant forwarded by Mr. Chandik. It consists largely of camphor, frankincense and vermilion. The first is a recognised feeble disinfectant, the last when heated in the air will give off sulphurous oxide, which is also a recognised disinfectant. I cannot say that the compound will be of utility when contrasted with modern germicides; still it cannot be regarded as devoid of power. It used by natives it might at least encourage the obtaining of general cleanliness if this also were advanced as part of his system by the inventor. The compound is at least of great interest in that according to Mr. Chandik advanced Hindu medicine advocates the use of disinfectants."

Mr. Chandik says that there are other powerful ingredients that Dr. King has not identified. Be this as it may.

Mr. Chandik is, very wisely, not giving his powder away, but, being the member of a firm of native bankers, it may be supposed that he is not exactly selling it with the idea of growing rich as a Hindu edition of Keating. He declares that his sole motive is to do good to his countrymen as a critical time, and he promises money back *Plus*, a hundred percent. in the case of any house in which plague shall appear within six months after use of his powder.—*Madras Times.*

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN AND THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Christian Association of Bombay gave an address of welcome to Principal Fairbairn at the C. M. S. School on Tuesday, at 6 p. m, the Rev. Dhanjibhai Naoroji in the chair. After singing and prayer, Mr. Dhanjbhai said: We have come here to welcome Dr. Fairbairn and give him an address to express our esteem for him. Dr. Fairbairn has come to India on a mission of love, and we thank God that He has brought him to this country. I need not give him a formal introduction, as his fame has reached this country long before he arrived here. Of this, I am sure, that his mission will prove a great success. Dr. Fairbairn, we rejoice to see you in our midst, and we assure you that we shall watch your movements with great interest and much prayer.

Proof N.G. Velinkar then spoke of the welcome the Indian Christian community give him, for they appreciated the great gift of England to India, the message of the gospel of Christ, and the men who come here to bring it.

The following address was then read by Mr. C. J. Asbury and given to Dr. Fairbairn in a beautiful sandal-wood box:—

To the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, A. M. (Oxon), D. D., L. L. D., Principal, Mansfield College, Oxford, England.

Rev. and much respected Sir,—We, members of the Indian Christian Association of Bombay, desire to offer you our warm congratulations on your safe arrival and to cordially welcome you in our midst. We are no strangers to the very important work which you have been carrying on in your own country—the training and preparation of men for the solemn duties of the Christian Ministry; and we are also well aware of your great learning. Some of your theological writings are well known here, and are earnestly studied alike by Christians and non-Christians interested in religious inquiry. We cannot, therefore, help congratulating ourselves and our countrymen on the opportunity of listening to the words of one so richly endowed with Christian knowledge and experience. As regards the Haskell lectures, we desire to express our deep conviction that they are calculated to do immense moral and spiritual good to our countrymen by drawing closer the bonds of sympathy between India and the English-speaking race on both sides of the Atlantic. We are persuaded that nothing is better calculated to unite the East and the West than the presentation of the beauty and the universality of the Christian religion by men of wide culture and broad sympathies. We further entertain the hope based on our knowledge of the results of the eloquent lectures of Dr. Barrows, your predecessor in this lecturership, that these addresses will help towards the evangelization of India by stirring up the hearts and intelligence of the more thoughtful among her people, to all earnest consideration of the claims of Christian truth. Before concluding, we would speak a word about ourselves. We are of those who, under the providence of God, have been brought into the light of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Though distributed among different denominations, we are keenly alive, as a community, to our privileges and responsibilities as Indian Christians, and are endeavouring to realise in our life and work our special function in the evangelization of our land. We therefore highly value every influence which tends to strengthen us for our Christian calling, and feel deeply thankful for these lectures which are calculated to help us to convincingly explain to others the reason for the hope that is in us. In conclusion, we wish yourself, Mrs. and Miss Fairbairn a very pleasant and profitable time in our land; and we sincerely pray that your message may be delivered everywhere in the power of the Holy Spirit, and may prove a source of blessing to the vast population of this country with its great variety of religious life and belief.

After Dr. and Mrs. and Miss Fairbairn had been garlanded with flowers, Dr. Fairbairn replied as follows:—

Dear beloved friends and fellow-Christians,—This is a moment of deep tenderness to me. Seeing in you those made one through Christ Jesus I have thought of the words, of Christ, "They shall come from the east and the west and shall sit down with Abraham and Issac and Jacob in the kingdom of heaven." We have ceased to be Indians, Englishmen, Parsis. We have simply become men and women in Christ Jesus. You have been pleased to allude to the service England has rendered to India. May I speak of what India has done for England? It is a great thing for a people to give an opportunity to help another people. England's duty is to bring the message of what has made England what she is. England was once a small island in the Roman empire, but out of Rome came a power greater than that of the empire. When the empire went away and her power went away, faith in Christinary grew. It has been well said that what England has done of good to India, she has done by the help of Christ. At first her people came as merchants to gain wealth, then as warriors to gain land. It was only as Cary came, that a nobler spirit came into her people, and tender relations came, and we felt that the best gift was a knowledge of the gospel of Christ. I hope we all feel that in Christ Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free but all one. Christ knows no Brahman, he knows no Shudra, he knows no dark, he knows no white. No one as a man of wealth, no one as a man of poverty. We belong to the family of God. Men have to pass through many struggles and how hard it is to live out the ideal of this family. We have to hold by the ears the wolf at the door. But did not Christ work? was he not the son of Joseph the carpenter? There is nothing which England needs to know so much as the inmost heart of India; nothing that India needs to know so much as the inmost heart of England. How can you know it except by those who bring the message of love. You have been pleased to speak in your address of what is my special mission to India. I remember days when I tried to make out what your religions meant. We had gone to Scotland, but when that thought came over me, I seemed to think there was no beauty in nature, no joy in climbing the hillsides around me, because of the larger outlook over mankind. Those are years gone by but are precious still, and if I have after many years come to India, it is to see this great hope that the new faith has come to claim India. Let us try to create in the hearts of all a religion where distinctions cease, and then comes a union of spirit by harmony of love, which is the purpose of the life that is to come. I shall be glad if I can say anything to make our religion better understood; but I feel that I am but a wandering voice. It is the power of men who have given them selves to India for the the love of men that will most be felt. When I remember Dr. Wilson, and remember the integrity and the earnestness of that great man, I feel that the greatest gift possible to England is the men she sends. When I think of your educational institutions, do I not remember that it was through those who laid their foundations that they exist? And when I see the extent of the progress made, do I not feel that the Gospel message was never mightier than when hidden in a measure of meal, that it may leaven the whole lump? I have great joy in seeing men of my blood helped by men of your blood, making known to the Indian race the Gospel of Christ. I pray that the blessing of the eternal God may rest upon you now and forever, until we come to the stature of the perfect man Christ Jesus.

The proceedings closed with the singing of the doxology and the benediction.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The opening of the season was inaugurated at the Calcutta Golf Club on Saturday with the usual tiffin, which was attended by some 150 members, the assembly being afterwards photographed in front of the Club house. The opening day matches were then held, consisting of a handicap for members receiving less than six strokes on a round of nine holes, and a Duffer's Cup limited to members receiving six strokes or more on the round. The scoring was hardly up to the average of previous years, but this may be accounted for by the rough state of the ground this season owing to the excessive rainfall. The open handicap for which there were forty entries, resulted as follows:—

Mr C M Gray	47	— 2	= 45	Net
" W L Thomas	50	— 4	= 46	"
" F H Stewart	47	Scr	= 47	"
" C P Lomax	51	— 4	= 47	"
" D Youngson	48	— 1	= 48	"
" C F Munro	49	Scr	= 49	"
" Norman McLeod	50	— 1	= 49	"
" G S Hannah	51	— 2	= 49	"
" D S Murray	50	Scr	= 50	"
" A McKinnon	53	— 3	= 50	"
" Reg Murray	54	— 4	= 50	"
" H Wood	56	— 5	= 51	"
" J S Prentice	52	Scr	= 52	"
" P Parrott	57	— 4	= 53	"
" R J Wright	59	— 4	= 55	"
" J Davenport	60	— 5	= 55	"

The rest made no returns.

THE DUFFER'S CUP.

There were twelve entries, and the result was as follows:—

Mr W C Nigel-Jones	54	— 5	= 49	
" H P M Rae	55	Scr	= 55	
" H M Harris	61	— 5	= 56	
" G A Smith	59	— 2	= 57	
" J Alston Dykes	62	— 5	= 57	
" J Paterson	61	— 1	= 60	
" M Innes-Ker	62	Scr	= 62	

The rest made no returns.

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THE RIOTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE PLAGUE RIOT AT SERINGAPATAM.

THE Bangalore Correspondent of the *Madras Mail* sends the following account of the recent riots already being reported by wire:—

The distubance at Ganjam, near Seringapatam, on the 10th instant, in connection with plague operations there, will be quite fresh in the memory of your readers, and my telegrams of Friday and yesterday gave brief details of further developments at both these places. Fuller accounts have now been received in Bangalore from people who are in communication with others on the scene of the renewed disturbance on Friday last. Ganjam and Seringapatam, it would appear, are inhabited by people who are ever ready to rise against the Government under the most trifling pretext, in fact, in no other place in the whole of the Mysore Province are there such a bad lot of people. The general conciliatory policy of the Mysore Government *in re* the disturbance at Ganjam on the 10th instant seems to have been misconstrued by the people for weakness, and a spirit of lawlessness and defiance has been maintained by them in and about Seringapatam ever since. The authorities, appreciating the situation, decided upon arresting the rowdy element. Mr. Runggasawmy Iyengar, the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, and Mr. Wadia, the District Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, with a body of fifty troopers of the Silladars and men of the Reserve Police, left Mysore at 2 a.m., on Friday, and on arriving at Ganjam surprised the rioters while they were yet in their slumbers. The houses of the ringleaders in the riot were surrounded, with the aid of the local Police, and fifty-three Hindus and Mahomedans were arrested and taken to Seringapatam under a strong escort. Matters quieted down for a few hours and to all appearance the people seemed to resign themselves to their lot; but at a little past 10 a.m., a large crowd of villagers, chiefly *besthors* of the fishermen class, suddenly came on the scene and made in a body for the Fort at Seringapatam, evidently with the object of overpowering the Police and Cavalry guards and rescuing the prisoners. The authorities, finding the position becoming rather serious, ordered the Silladar Cavalry, who had previously retired, to charge the crowd and stop the rush, and in carrying out these orders the Silladars were stoned by the mob, some of them receiving injuries. The Reserve Police were then ordered to open fire on the mob—who came on armed with deadly weapons of sorts, such as knives pickaxes, hatchets, crowbars and even fire-arms—which effectually stopped them carrying out their attack, which was strongest on the Mysore side of the Wellesley Bridge. The number of killed and wounded is not exactly known but it is believed that some fifteen of the rioters were shot and about twenty-four wounded.

MATTERS QUIETED AFTER THIS

till about 3 P. M., when a mob numbering several thousands made another effort to enter the Fort by the north main railway bridge to the island, some attempting to swim the Cauvery. The Police were again ordered to open fire and a few casualties again occurred. Later on another large party from the opposite side attempted to rush the bridge, but were repulsed by another effective volley from the Police. The town then quieted down and about a hundred more arrests were made in the evening. About the smartest thing yet done in these parts was the promptness of the authorities in ordering a special train and despatching all the prisoners the same night to Bangalore, where 134 of them were brought in at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and lodged in the Central Jail for safe custody. This is said to have been the idea of Mr. Madhava Rao, the Plague Commissioner in Mysore. Another very commendable measure adopted by the authorities was to have the Mysore-Seringapatam Road patrolled during the night cutting off all communication with Paschamavahani and posting armed troopers over the Wellesley Bridge. The conduct of the Reserve Police is highly creditable; they were under arms from 6 A. M., on Friday to 5 A. M. yesterday. It is said that considerable excitement prevailed in Mysore in consequence of the occurrence, alarming rumours of which reach the capital quickly, and many places of business were closed. On Friday night it was reported to the authorities here that the Durbar

MILITARY FORCE WAS IN SUFFICIENT

to meet possible further developments, and the Dewan, in consultation, with the British Resident, despatched a hundred dismounted troopers of the Imperial Service Lancers, by special train at once, under command of Major Godfrey Jones, and on their arrival at Seringapatam yesterday morning everything is believed to have quieted down. Major Jones has returned from Seringapatam and speaks in the highest terms of the action of the Inspector-General of Police and the smartness displayed by his men, as it appears he not only had all the routes leading into Ganjam guarded on the previous night, but had men posted at all the bridges leading to and from island of Seringapatam before proceeding to make the arrests; and this disposition was made so secretly, that even the people of Mysore (who were supposed to be in league with those at Ganjam) were not aware of what was going on. Major Jones, I believe, puts down the total number of killed at thirteen, but more are said to have dropped into the river. The officers on the spot had to maintain a fusillade from the travellers bungalow to keep back a number of *besthors* who were swimming across the river, vowing vengeance on the Inspector-General and Deputy Commissioner; and when some of them did gain the opposite bank they were promptly taken into custody by the officers themselves. The village of Ganjam is now practically deserted, and the Inspector-general of Police and Deputy Commissioner are still at Seringapatam, so that any further attempt at rioting, which is now hardly probable will promptly be put down.

AN INOCULATOR MOBBED AT CHICKBALLAPUR.

Details of the unfortunate experiences of Dr. S. Ramasawmy Iyengar, of the Mysore Government Eye Infirmary, on Friday last at Chickballapur, go to show that the doctor fared very badly and just managed to escape with his life. The Doctor had received orders to go into the interior of the District and inoculated all those who were willing to undergo the operation, and leaving Bangalore on the 15th instant he travelled to Dodballapur, where he operated on over three hundred persons, and then left by train for Goribinur. At the latter place he performed 47 inoculations on the 16th and then went on to Chickballapur, which he reached on the morning of the 17th idem. While entering the town he met some two hundred men standing about in the market square. He took them to be people who had come to make purchases at the weekly *shandy* or who were awaiting his arrival to get inoculated—as he had given previous intimation of his intended visit to the Sub-Divisional Officer—and moved on in the direction of this official's house. But ere he had gone a furlong's distance he was suddenly attacked by the crowd. After demanding who he was and what he had in his cart (it is presumed the doctor answered the questions in all simplicity) they set upon him and with kicks and blows drove him out of the town. They attacked him with sticks, and with their grass cutting knives destroyed his cart. By this time the crowd had increased to over a thousand persons, who, after subjecting the doctor to further ill-treatment, are said to have made a heap of the wreck of his conveyance, thrown kerosene oil over it, and, with matches in their hands ordered him to take up his position on the pile. Dr. Ramasawmy was, however, able to make his escape across a paddy field, over which he was wildly pursued by the bowling mob, who pelted him with clay balls. On reaching the fourth milestone out of the town his pursuers gave up the chase, but it was not until he reached the fifth mile that a Police Jemadar have in sight. This was close on to half past 10 o'clock, and the Doctor no doubt wondered why for nearly two hours no help came from the Police, Amildar, or Sub-Divisional Officer. A brave boy of 14 was the sole consoler of the doctors's woes. His story was that on the previous evening the villagers had met in solemn conclave and pledged themselves to give a warm reception to the Doctor, who was expected there the following day, so he (the boy) had left early in the direction of Nundidroog to meet the Doctor and warn him of the impending trouble, but had missed him. There were two others, a Hindu and a Mahomedan, who saved the Doctor from further injury. Ultimately, Dr. Ramasawmy Iyengar reached Dodballapur at 3 P.M. and got back into Bangalore rather badly bruised and battered late at night, and is to-day, I am glad to say, recovering from the effects of his rough treatment.

On information of the occurrance reaching Bangalore, a squadron of Silladars was quickly despatched to the scene, and with the aid of the Police I hear that a large number of arrests have been made, the figure given being 130! It is to be hoped the authorities will deal with the rioters in a manner which will deter others from perpetrating similar attacks on Government officials.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BURMA RICE-CROP.

The summary of the District Officers' reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 31st October 1898 in the 14 chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma reads: The total area under crop is now estimated at 5,800,699 acres or 47,402 acres more than the estimate given last month, and 90,999 acres or 1·6 per cent, in excess of the actuals of last year. The chief increase in area is in Prome, where the doubtful figures given last month have been found to be much too low. There are smaller increases in several other districts. The decrease in area in Amherst estimated last month, is confirmed. Crop prospects continue to be generally favourable, but the reports show that unless more rain falls soon, the crops in some districts may be seriously injured. The places in which more rain is said to be required are Thabyegan township, Hanthawaddy district, Prome, Thongwa, Bassein, Tavoy, and Toungoo.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the stnade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·937	NE	1	80·1	53·7	68	...	...	−0·07
Sirsa	29·901	SE	6	85·3	52·7	46	...	...	...
Delhi	29·953	E	4	82·2	56·5	60	...	0·31	+0·24
Agra	29·947	SE	4	85·0	57·4	35	...	...	−0·04
Cawnpore	29·971	Calm	1	83·3	51·0	67	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·962	E	1	80·2	49·3	72	...	0·23	+0·11
Jhansi	29·965	E	1	87·1	57·2	49	...	0·23	+0·12
Jacobabad	29·875	NW	1	94·5	51·0	54	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	29·857	NNE	6	85·4	69·0	88	...	...	0·08
Joypore	29·923	NNE	3	97·6	52·1	35	...	...	−0·21
Ajmere	29·947	Calm	2	88·4	54·2	59	...	...	−0·18
Deesa	29·907	NW	4	95·8	56·5	41	...	...	−0·19
Ahmedabad	29·910	S	1	93·2	62·1	46	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·899	WSW	6	95·2	64·4	83	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·924	S	7	94·9	58·9	...	...	0·10	−0·25
Ghadechi	29·907	SW	4	91·6	62·7	42	...	0·2	...
Veraval	29·912	N	6	85·6	66·3	80	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·967	Calm	4	90·3	51·8	48	...	...	−0·19
Indore	29·951	NE	2	81·8	54·1	57	...	...	−0·35
Sangor	29·975	SE	2	85·2	56·1	37	...	...	−0·36
Jubulpore	29·987	SSE	2	80·4	47·9	63	...	...	−0·39
Hoshangabad	29·933	NE	1	84·7	55·3	57	...	...	−0·47
Khandwa	29·962	...	2	89·2	52·1	40	...	...	−0·30
Raipur	29·975	Calm	1	82·8	51·3	69	...	...	−0·47
Nagpur	29·984	Calm	1	85·3	54·7	48	...	...	−0·73
Amraoti	29·954	ESE	3	88·1	60·3	39	...	0·03	−0·47
Akola	29·963	Calm	2	88·5	51·1	47	...	0·17	−0·47
Surat	29·909	Calm	1	90·2	61·0	58	...	0·13	−0·04
Malegaon	29·896	WSW	7	89·4	61·5	42	...	0·46	−0·07
Bombay	29·925	E	7	87·2	73·3	82	...	0·13	−0·30
Poona	29·978	Calm	5	89·5	54·4	62	...	0·45	−0·65
Ahmednagar	29·954	Calm	1	88·4	50·4	45	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·964	Calm	2	90·3	56·2	48	...	0·24	...
Sholapur	29·949	NE	6	84·2	58·1	35	...	...	−0·29
Satnagiri	29·913	SE	4	89·9	67·9	67	...	0·16	−0·29
Belgaum	29·955	Calm	1	81·8	53·9	64	...	1·18	−0·83
Goa	29·930	SE	5	84·0	69·4	85	...	2·27	...
Karwar	29·905	NE	4	89·3	65·6	86	...	2·57	+0·22
Mangalore	29·905	ESE	2	86·8	71·9	82	...	3·68	+0·68
Calicut	29·885	Calm	6	87·7	74·0	79	...	7·79	+3·31
Cochin	29·879	WNW	5	89·4	75·6	82	0·15	10·72	+4·71
Bangalore	29·950	Calm	5	80·2	58·9	97	...	5·34	+1·98
Seoundersabad	29·962	Calm	2	83·6	57·2	66	...	0·95	−0·67
Masulipatan	29·936	N	2	84·3	68·6	83	...	11·45	+5·47
Bellary	29·9·0	Calm	2	87·7	60·1	47	...	1·50	+0·04
Cuddapah	29·940	E	L	88·0	65·4	76	...	4·64	+0·78
Madras	29·921	N	6	85·5	68·5	77	...	15·06	+4·74
Coimbatore	29·942	Calm	...	79·4	70·6	89	0·15	5·05	+1·86
Trichinopoly	29·911	N	4	88·0	71·4	80	...	5·56	+1·32
Negapatam	29·893	NWI	12	79·5	73·9	82	0·84	21·54	+9·22
Colombo	29·861	NNE	4	89·0	74·0	83	0·07	16·11	+4·81
Aden	29·979	E	19	84·3	77·4	71	...	...	−0·18

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly almost every where. The distribution is rather irregular, and the barie gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast continue to blow cyclonically while they are variable elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light generally. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Sirsa and 8 at Agra, Bhuj, Rajkot and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 13° in excess of the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat, and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jacobabad and Neemuch, and the minimum 7° to 11° in excess in Rajputana, and at Lahore, Sirsa and Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Deesa, and the lowest 48° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Colombo, Bellary, Cochin, Calicut and Rajkot. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Negapatam, Coimbatore and Cochin, and a few drops at Colombo. Pressure is very low in the Indus Valley where the abnormal deficiency amounts to nearly two-tenths of an inch. Conditions are favourable for local showers in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

Wednesday's observations: Pressure has decreases in Persia, and fine weather, with lightly clouded skied prevails in that area. Pressure has fallen slightly in Rajputana and the shallow depression in Sind now extends over the greater part of Rajputana. Pressure has increased briskly in North Punjab and skies have cleared in Baluchistan, Punjab and Kashmir and have partially cleared in Rajputana. The chief feature of the depression area is excessive. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours has averaged nine degrees above normal in Sind and eight degrees in Rajputana. Temperature is now practically normal in the Peninsula, North-east India

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WENESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 23.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London of Rs. 4,60,000, on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d.

An advance of 5-16 per cent. brought the price of Consols to 110 1-2 yesterday. French Rentes were unchanged at 102; while Paris Exchange on London declined 1 centime, to 25·33 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £61 5-8. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent higher in price, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·85 3-8 dollars.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,270,000 quarters compared with 1,170,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation yesterday was 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market dull; and for Linseed, 37 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, in a firmer market.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday with prices in favour of buyers. The quantity offered was 19,000 bales.

In Liverpool the cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales; and the Imports, 50,000 bales. Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-32d. to 3 1-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-32d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. and 3d. per lb. for November and March-April deliveries, respectively. The Manchester Market closed firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 7-16 cents per lb.; Futures were 3 points higher for February and 2 points for May at 5·30 and 5·41 cents per lb., respectively.

The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 92,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	92,000	97,000	66,000
Three days' do.	247,000	241,000	250,000
Since 1st September	3,793,000	3,537,000	3,462,000

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day, with a small enquiry. Forward quotations are Rs. 148 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 129 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May; Rs. 122 1-2 for "Fully Good" Bengal, January. The mills bought some 525 bales, and Exporters 700 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	5,437	bales.
Wheat	13,830	cwts.
Linseed	1,735	"
Rapeseed	2,393	"
Gingellyseed.....	6,393	"
Castorseed.....	1,817	"
Rice	47,017	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been some enquiry to-day for shipments to Marseilles, and also to other ports. Rates were done for Marseilles at 18s. 3d. per ton, and a ready line was placed for the same port at 18s. 6d.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited. The market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Though reported to be firm rates declined to 93 15-16 and 93 27-32 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents after opening at 94 and 93 7-8 in the two positions, respectively.

SHARES.—China Mills are Rs. 30 higher, Queen Rs. 25, David Rs. 15, Currimbhoy and Hindustan Rs. 10 each, Lukhmidas and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 each; Oriental are Rs. 25 lower, and Western India Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have declined Re. 1 1-2 to Rs. 1,190 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.
Telegrams for Salvador are subject censure of Government at Libertad.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m., on Tuesday the 29th instant.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd Novembber, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via:	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	..	...	50	20
Teheran	23	2	34 p.m.	..	20
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd November, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	1	24	...	1
" Karachi	...	25	...	2
" Madras	...	19	...	3

OPIUM REVENUE.

Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1898-99 :—

Latest Month

	In Nov 1898 Bengal	In Oct 1898 Bombay	Total
Estimate	32,50,000	10,00,000	42,50,000
Actual	36,87,275	12,09,000	48,96,275
Better than Estimate	4,37,275	2,09,000	6,46,275

Right sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov 1898 Bombay	To end of Oct 1898 Bengal	Total.
Estimate	2,60,00,000	73,00,000	3,33,00,000
Actual	2,62,49,100	77,29,750	3,39,78,850
Better than Estimate	2,49,100	4,29,750	6,78,850

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	40,735	54,331	..	13,616	..	1,63,614
Parcels, &c.	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	..	1,44,287
Goods						
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	..
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	..	4,869	..	..
Aggregate ...	15,87,078	18,94,847	..	..	..	3,07,769

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,953	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks...	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	91	308	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 2
Increase to date ..... " 377

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHORT-EVERS—November 17, at Millie Lodge, Egmore, Madras, Mrs Ida Bowie Evers, L R C P and S Ed, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J Short-Evers, Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Palamcottah, of a daughter.

DEATH.

DAWES—November 16, at Meerut, after a short illness, Mrs Bridget Dawes, aged 83 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1898.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD having undertaken a commercial mission to China to ascertain and report upon the opportunities of developing British trade in the Far East, should have carefully avoided giving himself away in a political deliverance on international relations. He had no political mandate whatever; his mission was solely and wholly to do the best in the way of observation and suggestion to further the interests of the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies on whose behalf he undertook to go to China and take a look round. It was in no wise incumbent on him to advocate an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan, on the basis of maintaining the integrity of China and upholding the policy of the "Open Door,' which he affirms in the same breath to be absolutely shut. How could a quadruple alliance keep open that which is absolutely closed? The United States give the measure of their devotion to the principle of equality of opportunity, by offering to Spain the privilege of sending her goods to the Philippines on a parity with American. No open door there for Great Britain, or Germany, or France, or Russia. Is there any reason to suppose that Germany would favour the Open Door policy more than the United States? That Great Britain should favour it is natural enough. Under that system she has secured eighty per cent of the foreign trade of the Chinese Empire, leaving twenty per cent. for all the rest of the world. As a practical seaman can Lord Charles Beresford, accustomed to navigate in difficult waters, really believe that the United States and Germany, to say nothing of Japan, will go out of their way to re-open the door that he tells us is already absolutely shut? In what sense it is shut he does not attempt to explain. All the Treaty Ports are still open to all nations, and their number has been even increased in these later years. The scramble for concessions to build railways must not be confounded with the right to trade with China through the ports which are open by treaty. No one proposes to close them. Lord Salisbury explained the backwardness of English capitalists in coming forward to build railways by the general prevalence of not wholly baseless doubts as to whether the railways when built will pay a dividend in the money invested in them. China is better endowed with magnificent water-ways than any other country of equal extent. The great river-systems which traverse her territory, literally for thousands of miles, are connected and supplemented by canals, the like of which do not exist anywhere in Europe or America. The rivers and the canals render China largely independent even of roads. Railways may no doubt be useful to her—or to her enemies—for strategic purposes; but economically they can never compete with the carrying capacity of the rivers, the canals, and the thousands of miles of ocean, washing her endless coastline.

Lord Charles Beresford appears to have just made a discovery, which months ago was ready in the hand of every one possessed of a certain blue book. Mr. Curzon announced in the House of Commons that the Chinese Government had recognised the paramount claims of Great Britain to the Yangtze Kiang Valley—afterwards defined as consisting of all the provinces which abutted on that mighty river, navigable for two thousand miles. Those five provinces have an aggregate population of 200,000,000 souls. It was added that the recognition of British claims to that immense region, the most fertile and prosperous of the whole Empire, was conveyed in language as precise and formal as that in which German rights in Shantung were recognised. A couple of months later the text of the documents relating to the Yangtze Valley was published. It was then found that Sir Charles MacDonald had written to the Tsung-li Yamen, stating that the British Government would be glad to be informed that the Chinese Government did not contemplate the alienation of any part of the Yangtze Valley. The official answer repeated the exact words of the Ambassador's communication, and replied that the territory in question being of immense importance to China, there could be no question of alienating it to any Foreign Power. It was then seen that Mr. Curzon's statement went a little beyond the facts. The supposed sphere of influence in the Yangtze Valley was what Lord Charles rudely terms entirely mythical. But suppose it were not mythical, but as substantial as the lease of Shantung to Germany, of Port Arthur to Russia, or of Wei-Hai-Wei to ourselves. Can any one believe that Germany, and the United States, and Japan, would enter into an alliance with us to make good our claim to convert the larger half of China into a British sphere of influence? All these Powers are fighting for their own hands, and for their own interests. The supposition that Germany will embroil herself with Russia, her most formidable neighbour—and the ally of France, her most formidable enemy—for the advancement of British, or American, or Japanese interests, is absurd. Certain newspapers having re-echoed what Mr. Chamberlain said during his visit to the United States, a semi-official declaration in Berlin set forth that it is a fundamental principle of German policy to maintain friendly and cordial relations with Russia, and that there can be no question of any alliance inconsistent with that policy. Apparently Lord Charles Beresford was not aware of of the resolve of Germany to keep on good terms with Russia, when he spoke in Shanghai of a German alliance to nullify Muscovite ambitions in the Far East.

In advocating an unattainable, and happily unnecessary, alliance with a Power that has its own axe to grind, the hero of the Condor is putting his money on the wrong horse. He should lay the odds on that matchless sea-horse the British Navy, which, in Eastern waters as in the Mediterranean and in the Channel, is stronger than all others, either singly, or in combination. So incontestible is that superiority that Admiral Shafter, one of the United States officers who distinguished himself in the recent war with Spain, gives it as his opinion that fifteen days would see the end of the French navy if pitted against that of Great Britain. Yet the French navy is admittedly the strongest of any next to that of Great Britain. It is an axiom that our fleet, backed by our measureless maritime resources, is a match for any possible combination. That was the deliberate aim with which successive programmes of construction have been carried out at enormous cost since 1887. An outlay beyond all previous experience was incurred to render us independent of other Powers, which uniformly declined to give reciprocal guarantees that alone could make a partnership of the kind of any use. Only three years since the words "Splendid Isolation" gave felicitous expression to this self-reliant mood. They were universally applauded, testifying to the Imperial spirit, bidding defiance to the very Principalities and Powers who are now to become our faithful allies for the asking. What did Tennyson write of the famous alliance of his time—"'Tis true we have a Faithful Ally, but only the Devil knows what he means!"

MR. COX, the British engineer, who has been engaged in laying down railways in China, through a Tientsin correspondent gives a home paper a brief epitome of his experiences in the Far East. Mandarin intrigues, village opposition, mutinous coolies, turbulent soldiery go to make up a varied story. For years Mr. Cox has carried his life in his hand, for in Chihli, though the most advanced province, the "foreign devil" is just as likely to have his head cut off, or at least battered, as in any other part of the country. Once near Tientsin during the floods, a mob, led by the soldiery of Lutai, a military camp near Tientsin, cut the railway embankment and destroyed seven miles of line, their officers encouraging them, and Viceroy Li Hung Chang in his yamen a few miles off declined to interfere. The construction of the embankment had offended the river-god. Hence the floods. This little incident was followed by numerous attempts to wreck trains, while the lives of the foreign employes were constantly threatened. By way of diversion, from thrilling adventures and dangers to himself, Mr. Cox gives many amusing incidents in connection with the working of railways after construction. Mandarins' servants without tickets take possession of a first-class carriage; eat, drink, sleep, and perform other functions in it. Perhaps they light a pan of charcoal to warm themselves if the weather is cold. Charcoal has certain asphyxiating effects; the other passengers complain, and the servants have to be ejected. Too much violence might lead to a general attack on foreigners and another Tientsin massacre. To enforce rules without excessive violence is an ever-present difficulty. Not long ago, a country gentleman, on his first ride in a train, seeing his house midway between two stations flying past, deliberately opened the door and stepped out into space. At the pace the train was going, says Mr. Cox, a European would certainly have been killed; but the supple Celestial, after a prolonged series of somersaults, was seen to pick himself and bundle up, dust his clothes, and set off home across the field—much pleased with his short cut and the convenience of the "fire-wheel carriage." An unfortunate railway coolie, equally ignorant of the laws of mechanics, did not get off so well. Seeing two trucks coming at a snail's pace down a siding, he placed his foot on the rail to stop them. To his astonishment it was cut off. By way of completing his narrative, however, Mr. Cox has something to say on the prospects of Chinese railways. They will pay, he says, and that within a measurable distance of time.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VIVIAN of the 38th Dogras has made an instructive contribution to the discussion on the prevention of rifle thefts. It happens that in British corps rifles are kept in racks in the men's barrack-rooms. In native corps, excepting at some of the frontier stations, they are kept in bells-of-arms under sentries. From bells-of-arms no case of loss has occurred, while rifles are frequently stolen from racks in barrack-rooms of British troops. At once the solution of the problem suggests itself—a bell for the rifles of British troops. In the arm-rack in use in the British barrack-rooms the rifles are all secured by iron-rods which pass through the trigger-guards, the rods themselves being secured at the end of the rack by an iron key which prevents their withdrawal when padlocked. The racks too are secured, so that they cannot be carried bodily away. In addition, as a rule, one soldier sleeps on either side of the rack. But all these precautions have not prevented several cases of theft, including the two already mentioned. As an additional security, on the lines of the bells-of-arms system, Colonel Vivian suggests that a portion of each barrack-room should be partitioned off with strong iron bars, and the rifles placed in the existing racks in this partition or cell. One advantage of this arrangement would be that section commanders, or other men specially told off, could enter the cell and pass the rifles quickly out to the men through the bars. As an alternative, it would, he thinks, be quite possible to devise a niche in the wall at each man's bed head in which his rifle could be secured, its removal being impossible without also moving the cot bodily. The niche idea scarcely commands itself. But, though he has no hesitation in saying that if a good system exists, and orders are carried out, thefts from barracks ought to be impossible. According to the Colonel's experience he shows that hitherto the rifle-thief has been successful, and the only really safe plan is to have the arms under the eye of a sentry. Here we are with Colonel Vivian. But to have a sentry for each barrack-room would make the duty too heavy. The sentry if armed with a rifle would be promptly shot or knifed for the sake of the weapon in his hand, even if the great stand of arms were too firmly secured to allow of its being broken open. Every system that can be devised is expensive, the objection to walling in the entire barracks as is done in England—the only real preventive of rifle stealing—is that the health of the troops would suffer. It is cheaper to let a score or two rifles go to the frontier tribesmen.

SIR JOHN FOWLER, who died in England on Tuesday, was a Sheffield man, born in the midst of the engineers whom he was destined to outshine. As a railway engineer he occupied perhaps the most prominent position in England. He obtained his first acquaintance with engineering at the time of the construction of the Sheffield water-works, but joining the staff of Mr. Ratrick, the builder of many important lines in England, he entered the railway branch of engineering. When but twenty-seven years of age—in 1844—he was appointed engineer for the construction of the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire railway, in which he made his name. Since that time he has been actively engaged in railway construction, one of his earliest being the London and Brighton Railway. That work completed, he went to the birthplace of railways in Durham county, and was appointed resident engineer of the Stockton and Hartlepool line. Thence he went to the south where there was much activity at the time, and he constructed the Metropolitan railway; the District line, Severn Valley, South Devon, Isle of Wight, Birmingham, and Stonebridge; and the Great Northern and Western Irish lines, besides numerous other feeder lines of the great railway systems. As works for the improvement of rivers and estuaries, various docks were also carried out by him. The Forth Bridge was one of his achievements, and Egypt then had the benefit of his skill and experience. His labours there ended he acted in the commission to Norway sent by the Government to examine the railways there, with a view to the adoption of the Norwegian system in this country. On his retirement from Egypt in 1882, he was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Great Western and Great Northern Railway Companies—posts which he held until his death at the full age of eighty-one years.

WE have received by last evening's Calcutta Mail from Mr. Fred Atkinson an elaborate and carefully considered paper on the course of silver prices in India, on the basis adopted for gold prices in England by Mr. Sauerbeck and the *Economist*. We will give the paper *in extenso* in our next issue.

THE Right Rev. Dr. McArthur was enthroned Bishop of Bombay, at the Cathedral, yesterday morning, in the presence of a large gathering of the Diocesan clergy.

MADAME LILY HOWARD has handed over to the Rev. Lord, St. John's Church, Umarkadi, the sum of Rs. 100, the proceeds of her musical at home, at Minglewady, Mazagon, on the 3rd inst.

THE stock of gold coin and bullion now held by the Government of India amounts in value to Rs. 35,93,815. Of this sum, Calcutta holds Rs. 20,07,119, Bombay Rs. 15,86,561, and Rangoon Rs. 135.

A RULE *nisi* was granted by the High Court some days ago, requiring the Bombay University to show cause why Darashah Rustomjee Colabawalla and Shapurjee Eduljee Damania, students of the Collegiate Institution in Bombay, should not be allowed to sit for the Previous Examination of the University, which was to be held on the 7th inst., and why their answer-papers should not be examined, and the result declared. By a sort of concession granted by the University authorities the abovenamed students were allowed to sit at the examination pending the result of their application to the High Court. The rule *nisi* was argued before Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parsons yesterday. At the conclusion of the arguments, their lordships expressed their opinion that it was a statutary obligation on the part of the University to examine the applicants, and the rule was made absolute with costs

AFTER a spell of truly delightful weather in Madras we are now likely to have a change. Conditions are feebly unsettled in the south-west of the Bay, which may occasion local showers in the South Carnatic and Ceylon. Elsewhere the weather will be fine. The sky is overcast and the atmosphere is distinctly muggy.

MR. WILKINSON, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who was placed on special duty for the purpose, is reported to have completed his enquiry into the charges of bribery that had cropped up against the Police Inspector of Badagara. A Tellicherry correspondent informs a Malabar contemporary, that the matter seems to be far less serious than was at first supposed.

THE inquiry into the charge of misbehaviour standing against Raja Chitpal S[illegible] Magistrate of Ghazipur, was opened at A[illegible] Monday before Mr. Galbraith and Mr. R[illegible]jee, who are charged with the investigation. The officiating Legal Remembrancer opened the case on behalf of Government, the Raja pleading not guilty to all the charges. The inquiry will probably last at least a fortnight, as it involves a laborious investigation of court records.

A TREVANDRUM correspondent telegraphs to a contemporary :—"A postal packet despatched from British territory has been received here, addressed to the senior students of the local State College, containing copies of a seditious leaflet calling on all classes of natives to rise against the British authorities, who are accused of trying to poison Indians with plague virus by means of inoculation. The Police got scent of the matter somehow and seized the copies before many were distributed." A similar pamphlet was in circulation at the Madras Presidency College a few days ago, and the Police are endeavouring to discover the printers and disseminators.

AT Mandalay, on Monday afternoon, the Viceroy attended a Garden Party given by Sir Frederick and Lady Fryer, at which a large number of guests were present, including many leading Burmans and ladies of their households in picturesque Burman costumes and in witnessing boat races on the moat at the rear of Government House. Rehearsals had been proceeding for the last day or two, and much interest and speculation among the people was abroad as to the results. A great crowd, dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, assembled on the opposite bank of the moat, trees and other elevated positions being taken advantage of by the sightseers, making a display when viewed by the guests from the opposite side of the moat quite kaidoscopic in effect. Gaily decked boats flying colours glided up and down, and moored near by was a highly ornamented barge surrounded by a glittering pyethat (an imitation of the elaborate spiral-shaped wood carving frequently seen over shrines and used gateways) in which their Excellencies and some of the party were taken for a cruise on the moat, the barge being towed by two boats, the crews showily dressed in yellow and gold who timed their oars to the music of gongs, cymbals, and drums. The races were vigorously contested, and caused great excitement amongst the Burmans. The fact that the crews came from the country seemed to make little difference in the excitement manifested in the contests, upon which there was a good deal of betting. His Excellency, in common with the other guests, seemed much interested in the events, and doubled the prizes of the winning crews. The guests were also entertained with a pooay and football performance. The Vicoroy walked to the top of Mandalay hill, on Tuesday morning.

CAPTAIN DEASY, late of the 16th Lancers, who went to Kashgaria some months ago intent on exploration, has recently completed a successful journey and is now at Gilgit. He made Yarkand his headquarters for a time, and eventually travelled south-eastwards into Northern Tibet and Aksai Chin (the White Desert). He was able to extend the triangulation done in 1896 northwards to the Kuenlun Range and eastwards also, and was successful in tracing the Khotan River to its true source, a discovery which will interest all geographers. He gives this source as in latitude 35° 35 mins. and the approximate longitude 81° 40 mins., which may be taken as practically due south of Polu. The latter town he reached on September 25th after making the above journey. Captain Deasy did not accomplish his exploration without some experience of the obstructive ways of Chinese officials. Thus much trouble and delay were caused by the Amban of Kiria, a town 100 miles or so east of Khotan (Ilchi), who refused him permission to travel by the direct route to Aksai Chin asserting that it was part of Chinese Turkistan and not Tibet. The traveller was thus forced to take a very round-about route and he found on returning that the Polu people had received strict orders not to assist him in any way. As his passport gave him the permission of the Chinese Government to travel over the whole of the Turkistan Province he naturally resented the action of the Amban, and has since reported the matter to the British Minister at Pekin. Captain Deasy had one exciting incident in his camp: his Munshi tried to murder several of his men, but was promptly arrested and kept under restraint.

"PUNCH'S" comment on the smashing of his window is a "design for handle of umbrella intended to replace that left by mistake by an impulsive Irish gentleman at 85, Fleet-street." The design is a Punch's head with a merry leer. Sir John Tenniel's cartoon represents a welcome from Britannia to the Sirdar: "Sirdar, I thank you, I am proud of you! But the portrait is not so flattering to Lord Kitchener as the legend. There is a cartoon by Mr. Sambourne as well in his characteristic flowing lines. Here the phonograph is idealised, and as a machine in Court dress and helmet addresses Lord Salisbury thus: "Look here! The next time you talk to a foreigner, you just call *me* in." Lord Salisbury and Baron de Courcel, it is explained to the dull man, gave diametrically opposite accounts of their interview.

Two autobiographies which should prove of remarkable interest are at present in preparation. They are the autobiographies of M. de Blowitz and Mr. G. W. Smalley, and snatches from both have already been printed in an American magazine. M. de Blowitz and Mr. Smalley are proceeding with their tasks in a leisurely way, so that publication of the books is not imminent.

IT is now an open secret that when Bismarck died the Busch memoirs were in the hands of a gentleman prominently identified with London journalism. They had already been translated—at all events, the bulk of them—and not a moment was lost in arranging for their publication. The enterprise thus manifested was maintained in the despatch with which the memoirs were printed, bound, and given to the public.

A NEW section of mounted orderlies (*Jager zu Pferde*) is to be created in the German 12th Army Corps (Saxon). The work of these special detachments of trained men has been attended with success, and the organisation will be further extended. The new section is the seventh to be formed, the others being attached to the Corps of the Guard, the 1st, 14th, 15th, and 17th Army Corps, and the 2nd Bavarian Corps.

SIR WALTER BESANT is writing a novel dealing with London life last century. The materials which suggested it came to light as the result of Sir Walter's exhaustive historical studies of London. His large and largely illustrated work on "South London" will probably be issued by Messrs. Chatto on Thursday Sir Walter's chief difficulty with this book has been to make a selection from the mass of information available about South London. What he has written does not form a tenth part of what he might have written on the same plan.

WE shall shortly have another volume of Mr. Murray's new edition of Byron. It consists of letters covering the years 1811 to 1814. At the beginning of this period Byron became suddenly the idol of society. Towards its close his personal popularity declined almost as rapidly as it had grown. It went down before attacks which gave the poet many a bitter hour. No period of his life is more interesting than this. It saw the publication of the first and second cantos of "Childe Harold," "The Waltz," "The Giaour," and "The Bride of Abydos."

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Constantinople that the Russian military authorities at Odessa have received orders from St. Petersburg not to discharge the soldiers in the south of Russia who have served their full time of four years, but to keep them under the colours, whereas those in the north have been released from service. Odessa is the port from which most of the Russian troops sail for Crete, Port Arthur, China, &c., and it is thought possible that this fact may have something to do with the retention of the fully-drilled soldiers in the south.

PEOPLE with a taste for the study of animals will be interested in a book which Messrs. Chapman are preparing. It is entitled "The Motion of Animals," and is described as an electro-photographic investigation of the consecutive phases of aninial movements. Mr. E. Muybridge, the author, has made well-known studies in this direction for the past twenty-five years. He is able to show, by pictures the various movements of nearly all the well-known animals. He discusses at length the hitherto complex problems involved in these movements. For example he gives an analysis of the eight regular movements of an animal in progress, beginning with the walk.

MR. ARTHUR DIOSY has now sent to press his book on "The New Far East." According to his reckoning, the "New Far East" is just four years old. Its birth was proclaimed on Sept. 17, 1894, by the noise of great guns rolling over the waters of Korea Bay. He takes it that previous to the Yalu fight, in which the maritime power of China was crushed, Japan in the Western man's view was more or less a Lotus land for the traveller. At the Yalu River, Japan demonstrated the strong young power that had arisen in the world's politics. Messrs. Cassell publish the book, which includes a chapter on "Britain's Clear Course" in the Far East.

LADY BURTON was anxious that her life of her husband should be as widely known as possible. She wrote it, Mr. W. H. Wilkins tells us, in the hope that it would instruct the world on how great a man it had lost in Burton, and how much he had been misunderstood and misjudged while alive. It is in the same hope that a new edition of the life, with a preface by Mr. Wilkins, is just being brought out by Messrs. Duckworth. The original two volumes have been put into one. This has been done without any great compression of the text. A few chapters have been left out, but the work is practically as Lady Burton left it

TO-DAY it is the English and the Americans who go to the Riviera, but the Romans had been there before them. The purposes rather differed in the two cases. Mr. Bullock Hall is publishing, through Macmillan's, a volume entitled "The Romans on the Riviera and the Rhone." It is intended to supply a historical sketch of the Roman conquest of Liguria, which included Provence. During a prolonged residence in the latter country Mr. Hall has acquired an intimate knowledge of the little-known region between the Rhone and the Alps. He has devoted special attention to the exploration of the coast-road leading from Rome to Arles. The book should be useful to those travelling to the Riviera by the Rhone Valley.

WE have always steadily maintained, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" "that the Navy League, while it confines itself to educational work, is doing good service both to the Navy and the nation, and they have done no better work of this character than that accomplished by the production of a most excellent map. Not only is it an excellent map, but its value is enormously enhanced by the fact that it contains a mass of information which makes it an epitome both of our naval history, and the mercantile, maritime, and commercial condition of our Empire. At the head of the map, in chronological order, are given a complete list of all the great events in our naval history from the rout of the Spanish Armada to the bombardment of Alexandria. Full statistical particulars are given of the wealth and social conditions of the British Empire, and a list of the principal imports of food and raw materials. Another table gives the annual value of sea-borne commerce, the mercantile marine tonnage, and the naval expenditure per ton of shipping of all the great Powers of Europe and of the United States. Coupled with this is a table showing the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany. Again, in tabular form is an excellent summary of the principal British trade routes and steamship lines, as well as a very useful and full list of the more important naval and commercial ports of the world and the distances between them. On the map itself are shown the limits of all the naval stations; all submarine cables, showing whether they are single, double, or triple lines; coaling stations, and whether they are fortified or unfortified; dry docks; and, finally, the places where great naval actions have taken place. The work is dedicated to the children of the British Empire, and we only hope that it will find a place on every school-room wall throughout the Empire.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

THE RAHEITA TERRITORY DISPUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

France and Italy have now agreed upon the delimitation of the boundaries of the Raheita territory on the Red Sea, which lately was a cause of dispute.

It is believed that the French rapprochement with Italy is the first result of the recasting of the foreign policy of France in consequence of Fashoda.

KING MENELIK'S EXPEDITION.

King Menelik, by latest advices, was encamped nine hours' journey from the coast.

He was accompanied by representatives of Italy, France, and Russia; afterwards Lieutenant Harrington arrived at the Abyssinian camp, where he was honourably received.

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF CRETE.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The appointment of Prince George of Greece as Supreme Commissioner of Crete is hanging fire pending final arrangements about the Turkish flag.

In the meanwhile Prince George remains at Athens.

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

America is seeking to include in the final bargain with Spain the acquisition of Kusaie, one of the islands of the Caroline's group as a naval station.

THE PLAGUE IN MADRAS.

The India Office has called for doctors to volunteer immediately for plague service in the Madras Presidency.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL SETTLEMENT.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

A NEW ERA FOR FRANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The publication of the Franco-Italian commercial settlement has caused general surprise even in Paris and Rome, the themes of remark being the secrecy of the negotiations and the sudden clinching of the agreement during the Kaiser's absence. It is felt that France benefits from an alliance with a Mediteranean Power, one, moreover having in her hands an important port on the Red Sea.

Continental comment adds that France must be hard beset when she alies herself with a nation on the verge of bankruptcy. M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, hails the understanding as a new era for France, in which she will be found conciliating her neighbours and relinquishing her former policy of general antagonism, which deprived her of active sympathy in the recent crisis. It is evident, moreover, that the Fashoda incident has borne fruit. *Inter alia*, the Foreign Minister has replied to an interpellation that the difficulty as to the Italo-French Frontier near Abyssinia is to be settled by the French withdrawing from the disputed ground.

BLACKMAILING ENGLISH LADIES.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

The three brothers Chrimes, alias Mitchell, have been remanded, bail being refused. The prosecuting counsel urged that this was the most consummate plot in criminal annals. The *modus operandi* of the system, which had been working for two years and a-half, had been to occupy offices under different aliases and to advertise miraculous female tabules and expensive specifics. By this means the Mitchells acquired the address of 12,000 women believing themselves to be "enceinte" or actually so. Last month they despatched 12,000 circulars to the following purport: "We possess proof of your guilt in an attempt at preventing birth of children, which is punishable with penal servitude, and proceedings will be commenced unless you send two guineas for costs already incurred, and you will be immediately arrested,—Signed Charles Mitchell, Public Official."

Thousands of victims complied.

One husband opened the circular and handed it to the police.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In response to an appeal of the Geographical Society which contributes £5,000 for the promotion of an Antarctic expedition, Mr. Harmsworth contributes an equal sum, a form of beneficence which, considering the overwhelming demands of charity, evokes mixed comment.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

THE NIZAM AND HIS MINISTER.

THE MALEGAM FAIR.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 23.

The full battalion of the Lincolnshires is now garrisoned here, two companies having arrived this morning with band and colours, consisting of 5 officers, 278 men, 8 women and 15 children; Colonel Lowth Commanding and Captain Marsh, Adjutant, accompanied the Companies.

The Nizam's Government have permitted the Malegoan fair being held in the first week of December. The Plague Commissioner is undertaking to enforce strict plague regulations among the visitors.

The reconciliation between the Nizam and his Minister will be signalized from to-morrow by a three days' tamasha arrangements for which have been made on an extraordinarily brilliant scale. The Nizam will be the Minister's guest for over a week at Begampett during the festivities. This is the first time Secunderabad will have the honour of including the Nizam among its residents.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 23.

Mail steamsr Oceana, from Aus-ralia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	116⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	102
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 5-8
Bar Silver	27 15-16

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 23.

This morning His Excellency performed the very pleasant duty of distributing the prizes to the pupils of the Majirajba Girls' School, where three hundred and eighteen girls are receiving education under the care of Miss Brook. Lady Superintendent, Bhavnagar Girls' School. The institution was only established upon its present basis after a long and patient struggle with forces opposed to female education in the state, and like every other progressive institution in Bhavnagar, owes much to the enlightened liberality of the late Maharajah. The sight presented in various class-rooms, where the hundreds of children, clad in their bright-hued costumes were gathered, was charming, and Miss Brook prepared a most entertaining programme including musical drill and the Indian maypole dance, which showed the great proficiency of pupils under her charge. For this she received the cordial thanks and approbation of the Governor.

The afternoon was spent in an interesting drive through the town, and a visit was paid to the harbour where Lord Sandhurst paid particular attention to the means adopted for keeping the channel clear.

At half-past six, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar gave a garden party at his palace, which was largely attended. The grounds were charmingly illuminated, and a most pleasing entertainment provided for the guests.

His Excellency dined quietly at Panwadi, and leaves to-morrow for Palitana.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

GUNNERY INSTRUCTION AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 23.

Captain Buckle, No. 8 Company, Eastern Division, R.A., has been appointed Gunnery Instructor at Aden.

LANDSLIP

CHILAS GILGIT ROAD.

A landslip on the Chilas Gilgit Road is reported, which has carried away some of the Commissariat baggage and mules, but its extent does not seem exactly known.

THE MAD FAKIR.

No further news of the mad Fakir's movements has arrived.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant A. F. Stewart has been appointed permanent Wing Officer of the 16th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenants Coles, J. J. Morris and W. O. Wolseley, R. A. have been selected for enhanced pay under article 362 Royal Warrant.

Lieutenant Muscroft of the Central India Horse, has been permitted to return to duty.

Captain R. Leigh of the 16th Bombay Infantry has been granted three months' extension of leave at home.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley R. E., is posted on return from leave to the Bombay Command, Military Works

Brigadier-General Meiklejohn has arrived at Karachi, on his way to take up the Rohilkhand Command next month.

THE FIRE CEREMONY AT BENARES.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out with reference to the account of the "Fire Ceremony at Benares" reprinted from the "C. and M. G." in your issue of to-day, that it is no uncommon thing (I myself have witnessed it many times) for an ordinary unconsecrated native of India to take a live coal quietly in the palm of his hand, and transfer it to the chilum of his hukka! Also that coolies may be seen walking daily barefooted over newly-spread road metal, which would be absolutely impassable to an ordinary European in the same condition. I have also seen trolleymen run for miles on rails [redacted] that I would not bear to touch them with my [redacted] these things being so, it is hard to credit Dr. Pascal's statement quoted in the last para. of the account, that the skin of the soles of the feet of the native examined was of the normal thickness of European feet; and if this be so, the native skin must be far denser and more insensible to pain than that of the European.

The solution of the "mystery" would seem to lie partly in this insensibility,—partly in the natives being more inured to high temperatures,—and partly in the low conductivity of ashes. Anyone may test the latter by trying to light a cheroot with a quarter of an inch of ash on it.

As regards the effect of custom or ability to bear heat, I well remember seeing a workman in the foundry at Brighton walk calmly up to a furnace some four feet wide by two feet deep, in a core oven (a room some fifteen feet by eight by, perhaps, nine feet high, which is used for drying cores) and stand with his back to the fire, only a very short time after the oven was opened. I myself had great difficulty in going half-way up the oven, and then had to beat a retreat at once.

If the fire did not burn the pagri and cocoanuts dropped on it, how did it burn itself? Can *any* native priest, brahmin, or other, render a glowing coal so innocuous that it will not light an ordinary wax match?

—Yours, &c.,

J. N. W. LA TOUCHE.

A SPLENDID BRITISH SOLDIER.

MR. G. W. STEEVENS, in his book on the Soudan, Expedition, depicts Major-General Archibald Hunter as the sword-arm of the Egyptian Army, just as the Sirdar is its brain. Mr. Steevens writes of Major-General Hunter:—

"First and above everything, he is a fighter. For fourteen years he has been in the front of all the fighting on the Southern border. He was Governor of the Frontier at Halfa, Governor of the frontier at Dongola, Governor of the frontier at Berber—always on the frontier. When there was fighting he always led the way to it with his blacks, whom he loves like children, and who love him like a father.

"Fourteen years of bugle and bullet by night and day, in summer and winter, fighting Dervishes year in and year out, till fighting Dervishes has come to be a holy mission pursued with a burning zeal akin to fanaticism, Hunter Pasha is the crusader of the nineteenth century. In all he is and does he is the true knight-errant—a paladin drifted into the wrong century. He is one of those happy men whom nature has made all in one piece—consistent, simple, unvarying; everything he does in just like him. He is short and thick-set; but that, instead of making him unromantic, only draws your eye to his long sword.

"Reconnoitring almost alone up to the muzzles of the enemy's rifles, charging bare-headed and cheering on his blacks, going without his rest to watch over the comfort of the wounded, he is always the same—always the same impossible hero of a book of chivalry. He is renowned as a brave man even among British officers. You know what that means."

COLONEL KITCHENER, brother of the Sirdar, has rumour states, been appointed Governor of Khartoum. Lieutenant-Colonel Kitchener, p.s.c., of the Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regiment, is now returned in the Army Lists as detailed for special service in Egypt, and took part in the recent operations. He served in the Afghan War of 1878-80 as transport officer, Kabul Field Force, and was present in the advance of Kabul under Sir F. Roberts; in the engagement of Charasiab on October 6, 1879; in the affair at Karez Meer; in the operation in the Chardeh Valley; at the defence of Sherpore, and with the Kama Expedition (mentioned in despatches, medal with two clasps). He also served with the Dongola Expedition under Sir Herbert Kitchener, in 1896, as Director of Transport, including the engagement at Firket and the operations at Hafir (mentioned in despatches, brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, fourth class of the Osmanieh, Khedive's medal with two clasps).

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Nov. 21.

WHEN his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Sandhurst, visited Kathiawar last year, his tour embraced only the Residency head-quarters, Rajkote, and the interesting State of Junagadh which takes precedence amongst the principalities of the Province. Upon his present tour his Excellency made his first stay at Bhavnagar, which ranks first amongst the Kathiawar States in point of wealth, and has long been characterised by an enlightened and progressive administration, and his visit has caused no little stir amongst the inhabitants of the territories over which his Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar rules. His Excellency travelled by the ordinary mail train from Bombay leaving Grant Road at ten minutes to ten o'clock from Grant Road, accompanied by his staff, comprising Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Private Secretary; Colonel Martin, I. M. S., Medical Attendant; Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Young, R. A., and Captain Berkeley Levett, A. D. C's.

To those accompanying his Excellency who have had to endure the discomforts of an unusually close and trying October, and oppressive steamy weather prolonged well into the present month, it was a delightful change to feel the snap of cold in the air which was evident soon after Salsette was left behind, a change which was none the less acceptable, because the change in temperature was so rapid that rugs had to be drawn tight to guard against the sudden chilliness. At several stations *en route* his Excellency was received by deputations, and at Ahmedabad where a brief halt was made for breakfast, there was a large gathering of the leading officials attached to the station and others. Amongst their number was Mr. Silcock, Commissioner, Northern Division; Mr. T. S. Fry, Sessions Judge; Mr. W. J. Mead, Assistant Collector; the Hon. E. Giles, M.A., Director of Public Instruction; Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomeuz, I.M.S.; Mr. J. Oliver, Educational Inspector; Mrs. McAfee, Superintendent of the Female Training College; Major Daniel and Mr. R. Lambert, Superintendent of Police. Wadhwan was reached about a quarter past one o'clock, and there Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar, Major Abud, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency Police, and others were present.

A special train was waiting at the junction, and after a very brief delay it left the station for Bhavnagar. The special was hustled along at a speed which spoke well for the track and the rolling stock of the Kathiawar railways. Lunch was served in the train and tea at Dholad, where the Diwan and senior Councillor Azam Vithaldas Samaldas and H. H. the Maharaja's Private Secretary, the Thakore Saheb Azam Prabhashanker Dalpatram joined the train, and accompanied his Excellency to Bhavnagar. The capital of the State was reached soon after five o'clock, and the guns boomed out a salute. The smart well turned out guard of honour composed of the State Infantry presented arms, and the band struck up the National Anthem as Lord Sandhurst alighted from the train. He was received by H. H. the Maharajah, accompanied by his principal officers of State, and conducted into the Durbar Reception Room, where several presentations were made. A procession was then speedily formed to drive through the town to Panwadi, where the guest camp was pitched. The pace was slow in order to allow the people, who were deeply interested in the event to view the procession, and this also gave the Governor and his suite an opportunity to admire the wealth of colour in appropriate setting presented on every hand. The route was gaily beflagged and lined through the greater portion of the distance with a densely packed eager and expectant crowd. Except in the broad road cut to commemorate the visit of Lord Harris to Bhavnagar there was little room for onlookers in the street, so they loaded the balconies, crowded the doorways, and occupied every nook coign advantage in such numbers that through the *burra bazaar* there was one great sea of interested faces, and a wonderful mass of bright and variegated colour. At Panwadi excellent arrangements have been made for his Excellency and suite, and here Lord Sandhurst dined quietly in the evening.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Bishop designate of Calcutta, whose acceptance of an Indian appointment, has been more of a puzzle than Lord Curzon's, spoke on the same occasion of his reasons for coming out, but what he said, remarks the *Pioneer*, seems only to increase the mystery. One might have imagined an enthusiastic nature dazzled by the immense extent and range of the charge into overlooking the fact of how narrow the powers and opportunities of the position really are. But Dr. Welldon, it is plain, suffers from no illusions. He contrasted the authority he was going to enjoy with the absolute deference paid to an English Bishop. Speaking of his future work and his position he said: "It sometimes seemed to him he would preach sermons to few hearers, issue mandates and few would regard them, deliver charges and nobody would be in any way the worse." One need not suppose that the speaker intended these words to be taken quite literally; but they show that he has a keen sense of the practical limitations of the very dignified position to which he is coming. Elsewhere too he has made it clear that he has no delusive expectations about the progress of missionary work. A man of his mental balance and information must indeed be forced to recognise that unless the age of miracles is to return the Christianising of India, if it is to be achieved at all, will occupy a period of time in which the duration of a single Bishopric will count for nothing. It is indeed strange that a man of Dr. Welldon's stamp, caring nothing for show but a great deal for the substance of power, should be coming to a position which is so much more outwardly imposing than really influential. Nominally the head of the English Church throughout India, it may be doubted whether he has as much power over the clergy of the establishment as the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, who would seem to be in the last resort their real master; while as to the proselytising side of Christianity that work is in the hands of men who are for the most part entirely independent of the Bishop. At the same time the creation of minor Bishoprics like those of Lahore and Lucknow has cut the Bishop of Calcutta off from direct communication with the congregations all over Upper India: and except for the name, and a certain undefined influence, he is little more nowadays than Bishop of Bengal.

Thirty years ago the matter was viewed differently. On a celebrated occasion the appointment went the round of all the English divines who could be considered candidates for the Episcopal bench and each found reasons for refusing. Their excuses were put into rhyme by a writer in the *Pioneer* who made one of them declare:—

"I'd sooner have a hut, a
Little hut in England than
A palace in Calcutta."

Disinterestedness seems however to be becoming the rule of conduct in the matter of the acceptance of Indian employment. A gentleman holding the richest scholastic appointment in the United Kingdom certain of coming before long into the highest preferment in the English church, throws up power and prospect and takes Calcutta not because he has any illusions as to what he is coming to but because he is "drawn to it." A rising statesman, rapidly climbing the political ladder, quits it on a summons to come out to the Viceroyalty under the same spell and fascination of that word "India." A gentleman holding what hundreds of retired Civilians would consider a post superior in attractions to the Governorship of a province resigns it to become Private Secretary to that rash Viceroy. As the material attractions of India vanish with the dwindling rupee its moral attractions would seem to grow more strong. It only remains for the legal profession to follow the example laid down for them, and people at home will ask when an Indian appointment is announced not, as they used to do, what the person is going to get, but what he is going to give up. It was not thus they acted in the days of the Company and the Sudder Adaulat.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY'S FIXTURES.

YACHTS H'cap Race.—Open to all Club Yachts. To start at 3-30 p.m., Entrance fee Rs. 4.

Course No. 1., viz., From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Length of course 7 13 miles.

Tonnage Class Race.—To start at 3-45 p.m., Entrance fee Rs. 3.

Course No. 13., viz., From Committee Vessel round Middle Ground Buoy, round Markboat with "R" flag at South Troopship Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Three times round. Length of course 5 7 miles.

Jolly Boats Race.—Open to all Licensed Karachi and Jolly boats. Entrance fee Re. 1. To start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 1.—As above.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday, 25th instant.

ENTHRONEMENT OF THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

IT is many years since so impressive a ceremony took place in the venerable Cathedral of St. Thomas as that of yesterday morning. The occasion was the installation of the new Bishop of Bombay, the Right Rev. Dr. James Mc Arthur M. A., D. D., to the See vacated last January. The last function of the kind was that at which the late Bishop, the Right Revd. Luis George Myine was installed to the bishopric on the 6th July 1876, more than twenty-two years ago, and it is little matter for surprise that the seating capacity of the sacred building was tested to the full by a fairly large congregation of Church people, together with a large number of persons from the various churches in the diocese and the island of Bombay itself. In passing it might be of interest to mention that the present is the fifth in the line of Bishops who have held the See in connection with the presidency of Bombay. The other four were the Right Revd. Thomas Carr D. D. installed in the year 1838; following him came the Right Revd. John Harding D. D., who received the Bishopric on the 30th November 1851, the third holder of the office being the Right Revd. Henry Alexander Douglas D. D., who was installed on the 31st January 1869, and the fourth, the late Bishop Myine, who vacated the See in January this year, from which date to the present time the duties and charge of the diocese have devolved upon, and been carried on by the Ven the Archdeacon, the Revd. N. E. Scott, M. A.

The ceremony on the present occasion was timed to commence at 8 a.m. and with commendable punctuality all was in readiness with the clock, and his Lordship advancing presented the Notorial Act and Certificate testifying to his consecration at home on the 29th September last, to Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, the Registrar of the Diocese, and the procession, headed by the choir and clergy in the order mentioned below, marched reverently up the nave of the Church singing the appropriated hymn

"The Church's one foundation":—

Choir with Verger—then in pairs:—

The Revd Messrs. Kennelly and Yeshudins; K. P. Shinde and Kanaik, Spooner and Leahy; John and Butcher; Gatehouse and Davis; D. P. Shinde and Dearden; Darby and D. L. Joshi; Dixon and Coles, Browne and Ozanne, Abhanale and King; Horne and Elivin, Lataward and Rivington, Lord and Bowen; F. Torry, and M. G. Peel, L. M. Joshi and G. H. Lewis, Lagard and Biscoe, Cathedral Chaplains the Ven, the Archdeacon and the Lord Bishop with his two Chaplains.

On reaching the foot of the Chancel the Bishop knelt at a Faldstool being supported on his left by the Revd. C. Gilder, senior priest of the Diocese, and on his right by the Revd. E. S. Hall, who carried the crozier. His Lordship was dressed in full canonicals, his chiniere being of scarlet satin, with a hood of similar color and material, representative of the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The *annulus sponsalitius* or Bishop's ring, was worn on the right hand as an emblem of his betrothal to the Church. As the processional hymn ceased, the Archdeacon opened the service which was specially compiled for the occasion. On the conclusion of the second prayer, the congregation standing up, His Lordship facing them enunciated the following promise: "I, James, Bishop of Bombay, do hereby promise to respect, maintain, and defend the rights, privileges and liberties of this Church and Diocese, and to rule therein with truth, justice and charity, not lording it over God's heritage, but showing myself in all things an example to the flock. So help me God. Amen." After which the Ven the Archdeacon turning to the Bishop said:

In the name of God. Amen. I, Archdeacon of this Diocese, Install thee Lord Bishop in this Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, and therewith give thee all possession, authority, and jurisdiction which pertain to the Bishop of this See, wherein may the Lord Jesus Christ preserve thy coming in from this time forth for evermore, and mayest thou abide in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place delegated to thee by God. God is mighty, and may He increase thy grace.

Then advancing to the edge of the Chancel the Archdeacon holding the Bishop by his right hand conducted him to the Bishop's stall and seated him.

The special service was immediately afterwards brought to a close by the following prayer:—

"O God, who makest Thy Church glad with the manifold bounty of Thy gifts, vouchsafe to Thy servant James, whom Thou hast this day given unto us, to bear the glory, to sit and rule upon his throne, and to be a priest upon his throne; stablish him with Thy counsel of peace, that he may be mighty in good works, shining with the grace of holiness and zeal, may worthily and faithfully guide, strengthen and comfort the flock entrusted to him, and overcoming the world, may with happiness reach the pastures of everlasting life. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Bishop then rose and advancing within the altar rails, conducted the service of the Holy Eucharist which was fully choral. On conclusion of the Communion service, the procession retraced its way in the same order as at first, but on arrival at the vestry-door, a short counter-march enabled His lordship to enter first. The entire service lasted just an hour and twenty minutes, of which only fifteen minutes were occupied in the special enthronement ceremony.

His Lordship entertained the clergy at breakfast later at the Chaplain's quarters, facing the Gymkhana Road. His lordship will preach his first sermon in the Cathedral on Sunday evening next.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BLEST is about to be placed on half-pay on completing his period in command of the 2nd Essex Regiment.

Sergeant R. Channer, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, has been selected for promotion to a commission as 2nd Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Yorke has been appointed Adjutant of the 11th Hussars, vice Captain Harrison who resigns.

Major Boileau, R. A., has been appointed Secretary of the Royal Artillery Institution and ordered home.

Lieutenant Hobson, J Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is selected for duty with the Depot Battery and ordered home.

The following officers come out for a term of service in the Royal Army Medical Corps, and are posted as stated:—Punjab Command, Major Zimmermann; Bengal Command, Lieutenant-Colonel Carter and Captain Mansfield; Madras Command, Major Cree, Captains Bullen and Buswell.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant Carden, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Gordon appointed Adjutant.

1st Madras Pioneers.—Captain Batten, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Captain Wilkinson appointed 2nd-in-Command pro tem. Lieutenant James, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer vice Batten.

2nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Brown, on the Supernumerary Establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Mears vacated on appointment to the Survey.

9th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Ames, on the Supernumerary Establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Firth appointed Wing Commander.

17th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant Duxbury, on the Supernumerary Establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Gabbett, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

23rd Madras Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Burrowes, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer.

25th Bombay Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant Burke, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer.

1st Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieutenant Lillingston, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Turner, vacated.

1st Gurkha Rifles.—Captain Johnson, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Lieutenant Anderson, transferred. Captain Johnson will be granted above Captain Herbert and below Captain Lang.

2-1st Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant Anderson, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 1st Battalion, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Johnson transferred to the 1st Battalion.

4th Madras Pioneers.—Major Stevens; 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Porteous, vacated. Captain Holloway, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Stevens. Captain Churchill, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Holloway

9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Hoskyn, officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

22nd Bombay Infantry.—Captain Hatherell, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major Kettlewell seconded for employment under the Foreign Department. Captain Knatchbull, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander pro tem, vice Hatherell and to remain seconded whilst employed as District Recruiting Officer. Captain Nurse, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, pro tem vice Knatchbull, 2nd-Lieutenant C. A. James, Border Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TEMPORARY LOANS.

THE usual weekly meeting of the standing committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla in the chair. There were also present, Mr. P. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, Mr. R. H. Vincent, Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Dr. Cawasji Hormusji, Dr. Ismael Janmahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak; Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Muljt Bhawandass Barbhaya.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, dated 15th inst., which ran as follows:—"I have the honour to state that Rs. 1,00,000 have been provided in the current year's Budget under the head of street improvement (compensation for lands, buildings, trees, &c.). Against this sum payments to the extent of Rs. 83,158 have been made, leaving an available balance of Rs. 16,842, and bills amounting to Rs. 3,000 in round figures have been standing, thus reducing the balance to Rs 13842. 2.—The Executive Engineer reported on the 11th instant that the liabilities incurred in enforcing the setbacks up to that date amounted to Rs. 40,831-5-0. In excess of the sanctioned sum and that about Rs. 20,000 more will be required to meet further expenditure on that account up to the end of the financial year. The excess amount thus totalled makes a sum of Rs. 50,831-5-0. As it is not probable that all the liabilities will have to be discharged before the end of the year, I have reserved Rs. 50,000 from Surplus Cash Balance for expenditure up to the end of the year as shown in the Introductory Remarks of the Budget for 1899-1900, and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the excess expenditure being defrayed from the sum so reserved."

The necessary sanction was granted.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT OF MUGBHAT STREET.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Executive Engineer:—"I have the honour to forward the accompanying plan marked P. H. D. 10-11-98 and to report that the portion of Mugbhat Cross Lane from A to B, as shown on the tracing, which has lately been declared as a public street, is at present irregular in width, its average width being 16 feet. It is in a thickly populated district, and I am of opinion that it should be 40 feet in width, certainly not less than 25 feet. 2.—If you approve of the width being 25 feet, your sanction may be given to the yellow lines being laid down as the regular lines of the street. If, however you think that it would be advisable to make the street 40 feet, I will re-arrange lines accordingly. 3.—I beg further to report that a proposal has been submitted to me by one Mr. Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor for permission to erect a new building in lieu of the existing ones in Girgam Road on the site bounded red on the tracing. An opportunity has thus presented itself for opening out the lane abovementioned to Girgam Road as shown by blue lines on the plan. 4.—If you approve of the above proposal, I would beg the favour of your obtaining very early sanction of the Corporation to the blue lines being laid down for the new road. The area of ground required for this improvement is about 250 square yards, while the whole of this plot of land admeasures about 330 square yards. 5.—I estimate the cost of the improvement, land, buildings, construction of road, &c., complete, at Rs. 11,000, assuming the width of the street at 40 feet, and would suggest that the Corporation may be asked to sanction this expenditure, as a desirable improvement would be effected at a small cost. If possible, the subject may be brought before the Corporation at their current monthly meeting. 6.—If the application now received to build on the plot were granted, the improvement would be deferred until the new building proposed to be built on it lasts. 7.—A few years ago a petition was received from the residents of this locality asking that this improvement may be carried out, but they were informed that the matter would be considered when a suitable opportunity offered." The Commissioner stated that he did not recommend that so large a sum should be spent on this project, but that, as the opportunity had now arisen for continuing the lane to meet the Girgam Road, he brought the matter before the Committee for consideration as to whether the Corporation should be recommended to incur the expenditure.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Roughton to forward the papers in the matter to the new City Improvement Trust.

RAISING OF TEMPORARY LOANS FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Committee next considered the following resolution of the Corporation passed on the 17th instant:—"That the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider whether, for the purpose of raising temporary loans on favourable terms, it should not be desirable to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to receive loans from the public as deposits for short periods."

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner for report.

THE BUDGET DISCUSSION.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss the Budget estimates for the year 1899-1900 commencing first with the expenditure side. After same introductory remarks from several members on the Budget estimates, Mr. Roughton moved, (in reference to the last paragraph of the Commissioner's remarks on the Budget that "Out of this balance of Rs. 8,200,000, a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 will have to be paid to the City Improvement Trust on the 1st of April 1900 in accordance with section 72 (1) of Bombay Act No. IV of 1898") that the Commissioner be requested to obtain the opinion of the Legal Adviser of the Corporation as to whether any portion of the 12 per cent proposed to be now levied under the Municipal Act as is liable to be paid over to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvemen Trust.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Committee then passed the following items in the expenditure side of the Budget:—The Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment was passed at Rs. 49,972. The Municipal Commissioner's personal office establishment was passed at Rs. 55,624.

When the Commissioner's general office establishment's estimates were being considered, Dr. Ismael Janmahomed proposed that the post of the Municipal Medical examiner whose monthly salary was Rs. 245, be abolished.

Mr. Roughton observed that the municipal servants would have to be medically examined under the regulations of the Corporation.

Mr. Vincent said that the appointment was indispensible and the duties of the officer were onerous.

The commissioner was in favour of retaining the appointment.

It was decided to retain the post. The Committee then adjourned till Monday next at 3-30 p. m.

DREYFUS' LOVE FOR HIS WIFE.

ONE of the features of this month's "Cassell's Magazine" is an article entitled "A Talk with Madame Dreyfus: Her Story and Her Views." The publishers prefix this note to the article:—"This interview with Madame Dreyfus has been obtained by Miss Mary Spencer Warren only after great difficulties. Her correspondence while she was in Paris was tampered with, and even her letters to our office have met with similar treatment."

Much is said (the author of the article remarks) about the monthly letters the unhappy prisoner of the Ile du Diable sends to his wife, but no one need laud the leniency of the Government in this respect—these letters never reach their destination. They go to the Central Prison, and are there filtered. It is only what the authorities are pleased to allow which ultimately reaches Madame Dreyfus. Even then the contents are sad beyond all expression, and though the Captain declares his trust in God, and believes his innocence will be ultimately established before the world, yet he cannot prevent the ring of despair at his lot, and the occasional expression of acute suffering becoming paramount. His devoted love for his wife runs through every epistle, and one cannot but feel the deepest sympathy with the unfortunate soldier in his gloomy exile when he writes such words as the following:—

"How all my love for you comes home to me at this moment! It is solely the thought of you, my poor darling, that enables me to struggle on. . . . To think that I am accused of the most monstrous crime a soldier can commit! Even to-day it seems to me that I am the sport of a horrible nightmare; . . . but rest assured that if I am successful in treading this Cavalry to the end it will be for your sake, my poor darling. . . . I wring my hands in grief for you and for our children. . . . All around me is profound silence, broken only by the moaning of the sea. Do not weep, dearest; I will struggle to the last minute for your sake and for that of my children. Embrace them tenderly for me."

Need I say that it is extremely painful to Madame Dreyfus to recall the past? Her marriage, unlike many in France, was one of pure affection, and over the first few years of wedded existence no cloud came; the husband was absorbed in his profession and his home, and the wife in her husband and household. When not at his duties, Captain Dreyfus was invariably with his wife; in her own words, "We were all in all to each other."

What it must have been to such a couple when they were suddenly and forcibly torn from each other no pen can describe.

Madame Dreyfus is not one to make a display of her grief, but it has smitten her hard, and all her natural bravery and self-command cannot keep her mouth from quivering and her tones from faltering when she tells how the blow literally stunned her, and how for a long time she could not actually realise the truth of it all. And the final interview between husband and wife! Concerning this Madame can only recall the bitter agony they both endured, and her own imploring appeals to her husband to face the trouble and not sink under it; to trust to her untiring endeavours to establish his guiltlessness before the world, and to restore him to their midst with unsullied honour.

THE PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

A GLASGOW WRITER'S VIEWS.

THE following is the article referred to by our London correspondent the other day as having been printed by the "Glasgow Herald" of October 29 "from a retired Indian Medical administrative officer":—

In May last Mr. Birdwood read a paper before the Geographical Society of Manchester on the subject of recent epidemics of plague in Bombay. For the past two years fully that terrible disease has prevailed, not only in the city of Bombay, but also throughout the presidency districts of Bombay and also over many parts of India. When the disease was first recognised, just about two years ago, Mr. Birdwood was a member of the Governor of Bombay's Council, and was in charge of the medical portfolio, so he had exceptional opportunities of knowing all about the awful visitation Bombay city was, and is still, suffering from. It may be remembered that Mr. Birdwood delivered a lecture on the plague in Bombay about eighteen months ago, before the Society of Arts, in London, which at the time received a great deal of attention both from medical and lay journals all over this country as well as in India, and attracted the attention of the principal statesmen all over the world. Mr. Birdwood's later lecture brings the information on the subject of plague down to the date of his lecture in May last, and since then the plague has continued in great severity in the city of Bombay, though happily it has abated in Poona, Karachi, and in the districts generally of Bombay Presidency, and also in country districts of India as a whole. Calcutta has been very fortunate, as only comparatively few cases of plague occurred there. In his lecture Mr. Birdwood is careful to point out that he approaches his subject as a layman, and that when he touches the scientific sides of plague his opinion are guided entirely by professional opinion. This is what might be expected from such a judicially-minded man as Mr. Birdwood, who was for many years a judge of the High Court of Bombay, and acquired a reputation there that will long be held in honour.

There can be no doubt now that the disease which was

RECOGNISED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1893

in the city of Bombay is the true plague, and is the same disease as that which caused such an enormous number of deaths in London in the seventeenth century. Mr. Birdwood gave in his lecture a graphic account of the history of plague. He thinks that the "Black Death," which was introduced to Europe from Asia in the fourteenth century, probably came from an endemic centre in India; however this may be, it is quite certain there are endemic centres of plague in the hill districts of India where the disease is always more or less prevalent, though, strange to say, it has seldom spread down from Kumaon and Garhwal districts to the plains, and it is believed the outbreak in the city of Bombay was probably caused by an infection from Hong Kong, where the plague was very b

plague began, and he thinks they did so from an instinctive fear of the plague. The official records of cases and deaths from plague in the city of Bombay are undoubtedly defective, because the authorities and the inhabitants at first did not know that plague was among them, and when the former recognised the disease and took steps to combat it the latter concealed their cases rather than report them, because they had strong objections to the sanitary department officials interfering in their domestic arrangements, and it will be remembered that the good intentions and really good work of the sanitary officers and plague officials led to a very serious riot in Bombay. In this country we cannot realise the antipathy an ordinary Hindoo has to any interference with his family affairs by any outsider, and more especially by anyone who is not of his caste. The better classes also have a

VERY GREAT DISLIKE TO GO TO ANY HOSPITAL,

and when plague patients were compulsorily taken to plague hospitals there was a very strong feeling against these hospitals in general, though it may be remembered that special plague hospitals for particular castes were voluntarily made use of. In the city of Bombay it is probable that 100,000 people have died of plague since January, 1896, and how many more in the rest of India no one can say; but the number has been very large, and it is possible the Government of India may yet be able to form a fairly accurate estimate of the total number. The course of the plague in Bombay city has been considered in relation to climate, and it appears to be a fact that the dryness of 1896 favoured the rise of the disease to an epidemic. Other factors aided, such as the famine. It is now believed that very early in 1896 sporadic cases of plague occurred, though not recognised at the time, and that in the course of a few months it gradually increased until the epidemic was obvious in October, 1896; from that time until February the disease increased in which month the recorded cases number 3173 and the death rate 96·81 per cent.—that is to say, only about three persons in every 100 attacked recovered. From April the epidemic gradually decreased in the hot and rainy seasons, to increase again in the autumn of 1897, when what has been called the second epidemic began; and again in the autumn of 1898, when the third epidemic may be said to have occurred. but at no time since the early months of 1896 has the disease entirely ceased. We hope

THE COMMISSION

about to be appointed to inquire into the epidemic of plague in India will be able to reach definite conclusions on many points which at present are very obscure. The importance of the Commission cannot be exaggerated, and it may be expected the Governments of this country and India will do all in their power to elucidate the subject, and suggest means to overcome plague in its centres in Asia and Africa. Some of these centres are well-known on the southern slopes of the Himalayas in India and in the mountain valleys of Yunan in China, and recent information indicates other centres in Africa. The few cases which have occurred just now in Vienna emphasise the danger to Western Europe by the plague coming westwards. It is awful to think of the mortality and misery that might ensue in the large cities of Europe if plague by any means got into them. The disease is still very bad in parts of India, and had it got to London in the recent very dry and hot weather it is hard indeed to say how far it might have spread. Lord Onslow recently in a speech at Woking said a Commission is about to be appointed to obtain trustworthy scientific opinion as to the manner in which the plague was communicated, the causes of the outbreaks in different parts of India, and the circumstances influencing their growth and decline. This is so far satisfactory, but it would seem desirable to go a step further and try to ascertain the best means of arresting the disease and treating those affected by it. Even though in Bombay the doctors have yet found no medicine of any direct use, still it is known that inoculation has been a good prophylactic, and that the same treatment is worthy of consideration and further trial.

DREYFUS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND.

KARL WEINHEBER, cook on the Netherland steamer Andalusia, has visited the prison quarters of Captain Dreyfus, on Devil's Island, and received direct from him a message to the world. As a substitute for the cook at the prison garrison, who had broken his arm he stayed a short time on the spider, centipede, and scorpion-infested island. Mr. Weinheber has written a straightforward, simple account of his experience there, of which the following is a literal translation:—

Our ship, the Netherland steamer Andalusia, was anchoring off Devil's Island after a visit to Cayenne, when we were hailed from shore. At the same time a small boat put off, manned by soldiers. They came alongside to ask the Captain for the loan of a cook while the Andalusia was waiting for freight. The cook of the little garrison had broken his arm, they said, and our cook was to teach one of their men, so that he might be able to attend to the kitchen until another was sent by the commander. The Captain sent me to the island, and while busy in the little kitchen—I instructed a soldier in the mysteries of broiling lamb chops and cooking pork—I had plenty of opportunity to question Captain Dreyfus's guards.

NOT CONFINED, ONLY TIED.

The men, who had first seemed disinclined to speak, became quite loquacious after a while. "He" was not so ill-treated as those in the world seemed to think. "He" is not confined. "He" can go everywhere on the island. Of course, two men are always at his heels. "He" gets up between 6 and 7 in the morning, and his first breakfast consists of a cup of chocolate. If the weather is good "he" goes for a walk soon afterwards, and winds up his promenade by a bath.

"But are you not afraid he might swim away or commit suicide?" I asked. "Not at all," said the soldiers, "for a rope is fastened to both his wrists and the ends of the rope are in the hands of the guard. After the bath he takes his second breakfast—butter, bread, ham or eggs and a bottle of beer. Then he goes in for study. He reads and writes for several hours."

"What kind of books has he got?" The soldiers looked at each other. After a while one of them said: "He is only allowed to read technical works. But he can write whatever he pleases. He is now writing an account of his life."

"Must he show you what he writes?"—"No. We read only the letters he desires to have forwarded. These are sent to the commander at Cayenne."

"And does the commander send them off as received?"—"No; they are copied, and the originals are retained at Cayenne."

"What does he do besides reading and writing?"—"Two weeks ago we received permission from the commander to play cards with the prisoner, and since then he has become an inveterate gambler. After dinner—he has always soup, a roast and dessert—after two in the afternoon we always play baccarat together."

"What are the stakes?"—The soldiers laughed. "He has not got a sou, and there are probably not three francs on the whole island.

WE PLAY FOR SHELLS.

The prisoner gets his supper at six in the evening—roast or ham and a bottle of beer. Soon afterwards he goes to bed. He is not allowed to have light, you know. Only the guard at the door keeps up a wood fire. He says the hours from seven to ten are his worst. He cannot go to sleep before ten o'clock, and the guard is not allowed to answer any questions he may put. In daytime he may talk to him, but only on the most trifling subjects—the weather, his health, &c.; France must not be mentioned."

"Is he allowed to smoke?"—"No; that is, I think he is not, for the commander does not send him any tobacco."

"May I leave some cigars for him?" As the soldiers did not answer, I emptied my tobacco pouch and my cigar-case on the table. I hope he got what I left for him.

When I was about to return to my ship, I saw a man, followed by two soldiers, approach from the strand—Dreyfus. He seemed to have heard of my presence and measured me with questioning looks. His lips moved, but he did not speak. He is a middle-sized man, cadaverous and of a yellow complexion. His eyes are deep in their sockets, he walks with a stoop and his forehead is furrowed. It is evident that he is ageing rapidly. Dreyfus whispered with his guard, and when the latter had nodded assent walked up to me and shook me by the hand. "Bring my good wishes to the wide world," he said, in a voice quivering with emotion. Then he walked slowly into his hut. He remained standing at the door waving his hand towards me as the boat dashed into the waves. Half an hour later we were on our way home.

MR. J. F. HOGAN, M.P., has completed a new book which will shortly see the light under the title of "Wild White Men: Life Amongst the Australian Blacks." No attempt has hitherto been made to bring within the covers of one book the adventurous careers of the various white men who, by force of adverse fortune, were fated to live for many years with the blacks when Australia was still in the main a dark and unexplored continent. This is the gap in colonial literature that Mr. Hogan's new volume essays to fill. Most of those "wild white men" were, of course, of British birth but there was one foreigner, Narcisse Pierre Pellatier, who spent seventeen years with the blacks of North-Eastern Australia; and whose adventures have hitherto been recorded exclusively in French. They will appear in English for the first time in Mr. Hogan's new book. An account is also given of a couple of Spanish Benedictine monks who joined a tribe of blacks in Western Australia in the forties, learnt their language, adapted themselves to their mode of living, and founded the monastic missionary settlement of New Norsia, which has been remarkably successful in civilising the blacks of Western Australia.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE MURDER AT VADALA VILLAGE.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee and a Special Jury, yesterday, Mathew Dominic Corea, Phillip Pascoal Fernandes, and Manuel John De Souza, native christian boys, were placed at the bar, No. 1 charged with the murder of Minguel Francis De Silva at Vadala Road, on the morning of the 12th inst., and Nos. 2 and 3 with abetting the offence. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. F. Pestonjee Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Lalkaka appeared for prisoner No. 1; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. M. R. Kothare, pleader, appeared for Nos. 2 and 3. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr C H Armstrong, Foreman

Mr H Holmes	Mr J Pollard
Mr Jamsetjee C Jamsetjee	Mr C Newborn
Mr C E Phillimore	Mr B F Patel
Mr Dharamsi M Goculdas	Mr W T Liddetter

Mr. Lang said he would offer no evidence against the third prisoner, who was a mere boy, and might call him as a witness. The learned counsel applied that a formal verdict of not guilty be returned, and No. 3 be acquitted.

Mr. Lalkaka, who appeared, for No. 3 objected to his being called as a witness.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty, and No. 3 was acquitted.

Mr. Lang briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The two prisoners were companions of the deceased, who was aged only seven, and lived with his father and mother at Vadala village. On Saturday morning, the 12th inst., the deceased's mother had left for work early in the morning, while the father last saw him alive at 9 a.m., at which hour he also left for his work as a salt broker, Minguel's body was found the same day in a well in the garden of Chimanlaljee Maharaj at Naigaum. He was last seen in the garden with Nos. 1 and 2 and the third boy, who had been discharged. He had then on his person a silver waist chain; and the goldsmith who made it for the deceased's father, would be called. When Minguel's body was recovered from the well, the waist chain was gone. A report was made to the police, and the deceased's father and some policemen were, passing by the compound of Vithoba's temple at Naigaum, when the deceased's father noticed No. 1 in the compound. On seeing them, No. 1 disappeared, but was afterwards discovered lying on a bench on the upper floor, pretending to be asleep. He was arrested and made a statement, and pointed out the shop of a Marwaree, who gave up the deceased's waist chain as having been pledged with him by No. 1. The second accused was arrested the same day, and also made a statement. They took the police to the well in Chimanlaljee Maharaj's garden, where they, one after the other, pointed out the spot where Minguel had been thrown into the water. The waist chain was afterwards recovered from the Marwaree. No. 1 pointed out the clasp or fastening of the ornament in an oart where he had thrown it. Even although No. 2 was a passive spectator, said the learned Advocate, of the murder, but if he gave no information to the police, he would in law be guilty of the murder.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Rose de Silva, a little girl, elder sister of the deceased, said she saw him alive on Saturday morning, the 12th instant. Her father and mother had gone to work at the time. Saturday morning was the last time she saw her brother Minguel alive. He shortly afterwards went out to play. He had then on him the silver waist chain produced in court.

In cross-examination by Mr. Lalkaka, witness stated that the first accused used to annoy her father and mother, and abuse was exchanged between them very frequently. Her father used to blame No. 1 for taking her brother Minguel out for kite-flying.

Francis Nicholas De Silva, a salt broker, said he lived at Vadala village. The deceased Minguel, aged seven years, was his son. The preceding witness, aged ten, was his daughter. On Saturday morning, the 12th inst., about a quarter past 9 o'clock, witness left his house, leaving the deceased Minguel and two other children in the house. His wife had gone to Byculla that morning to purchase vegetables. When witness left the house, the deceased Minguel had on him a silver waist chain and a black thread round his waist. While returning home on Saturday evening, witness received certain information from his sister, in consequence of which he made a report to the police that his son Minguel was missing. His wife had also been to the chowkey to make a report. Witness had mentioned the name of No. 1 to the police. He was then passing along the Naigaum road with a policeman, and when near the Vithoba temple, witness saw in the compound of the temple No. 1, who thereupon disappeared and concealed himself somewhere. Witness and the policeman searched for No. 1, and found him in the temple lying on a bench, pretending to be asleep. He was then taken into custody. No. 2 was seen near the temple and was also taken into custody. The police were then taken by No. 1 to the shop of a Marwaree, who gave up the deceased's waist ornament, which, he said, was pledged with him by No. 1. The latter made a statement and pointed out a well in Chimanlaljee Maharaj's garden at Naigaum, into which he said he had thrown Minguel. No. 2, who was kept separate from No. 1, also made a statement and pointed out the same well, in which, he said, the body of Minguel would be found. The Police were dragging a certain part of the well, when No. 1 pointed out another part to them, in which the dead body of Minguel was found. His waist ornament was gone. The next day No. 1 took the police to an oart, where he produced the clasp or fastening of the waist ornament. Witness has had no quarrel with No. 1.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalkaka, witness said he often warned his son not to go out to play with No. 1 or others, but he never abused No. 1, and bore him no enmity.

Rambhow Moroba, a goldsmith, said he remembered making the silver waist chain and clasp, produced in court, to the order of the deceased's father. He identified the ornaments by the letter M, which he had placed thereon.

John Antone Sharav, and another native christian boy, and Pandu Luxmon, a pan-soparee seller, deposed to having seen Nos. 1 and 2, the discharged boy, and the deceased Minguel, on the morning of the 12th inst., going in the direction of Chimanlaljee Maharaj's garden. In answer to a question put to him by Pandu, No. 1 said they were going to see the monkeys in the Maharaj's garden.

Jija, woman, said that on the 12th inst., she was at work with Ruckmee, woman, in Chimanlaljee Maharaj's garden, when she saw Nos. 1 and 2, the discharged boy, and the deceased Minguel in the garden. They went towards the spot where the monkeys were kept. The next day she saw the dead body of Minguel.

Manuel John De Souza, No. 3, who was discharged on the application of Mr. Lang, said that he, the deceased, and Nos. 1 and 2 were flying kites on the morning of the 12th instant., and afterwards went to see the monkeys in Jiwanlaljee's garden. Subsequently they went to a well in the garden to eat the fruit of the billamri tree, which grows near the well. No. 1 then led Minguel by the hand to a small cellar, where he removed the waist chain which Minguel had on him, and calling No. 2 to him, delivered the chain into his hands. No. 1 then put his hand to Minguel's mouth, and lifting him up, threw him into the well over the parapet wall. No. 2 handed the chain to No. 1. The latter went to a Marwaree and sold the ornament for Rs. 2-10-0. He offered to give one rupee to each of his companions, which they refused, when No. 1 threatened to kill them if they mentioned the matter to Minguel's parents. He paid them four annas. A salt cart came up, and No. 1 drove in it towards Bombay.

Saza Umraju, a Marwaree shroff, having his shop in Vadala, opposite Chimanlaljee's garden, said at midday, on the 12th instant, No. 1 brought to him a silver waist chain, for which he asked Rs. 3. Witness deducted four annas which No. 1 owed him, and too annas for interest, and paid Rs. 2-10-0. Next day the police took away the chain.

Mr. Lang read the statement made by the accused before the Magistrate, and closed the case for the prosecution.

The court adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow (Friday) morning, to-day being a Hindu holiday.

FAVOURITE WEDDING DAYS.

THERE are favoured days in the week for marriages as well as favoured months in the year. Saturday, Sunday, and Monday are the most in esteem—Sunday in the rural districts, and Saturday in the towns. It appears, however, that Sunday weddings are generally less numerous than they were, while Saturday weddings are on the increase.

Friday is deemed an unlucky day for marriages, as for most other undertakings. In the county of Gloucester there was but twenty Friday marriages in a year to 213 on Saturday, 211 on Monday and 203 on Sunday. In Manchester much the same proportion holds good. The Friday weddings were but twenty-four to 287 on Saturday, 221 on Sunday, and 178 on Monday.

In Scotland, on the other hand, Friday is the great day for marrying, nearly half the weddings for a given year are celebrated on that day. Sunday marriages in Scotland rarely occur, and the Saturday weddings are exceedingly few.

Prejudice against Friday marriages in general does not extend to Good Friday—at least in certain town districts—for, whereas the average of Friday marriages in Manchester was in one year, but two, on Good Friday there were celebrated as many as thirty-six.

The one day in the year on which more marriages are celebrated in Scotland than on any other is on December 31, which is doubtless explained by the fact that New Year's Day is observed here as a general holiday. In England no one day is in the same position, but the favourite wedding days are Christmas Day, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, and the days preceding and following them, and then the August bank holiday.

THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION AND THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATIONS ORDERED.

BEFORE the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Scott, instructed on behalf of the University of Bombay, by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared to show cause against a rule granted by Mr. Justice Ranade, calling upon the University to show cause why the applicants Darashah R. Kolabawalla and Sharpurjee Edulji Damania, should not be allowed to sit on the examination held on the 7th instant, that their Papers should be examined, and the results declared; that in the event of their not being allowed to sit on the date mentioned, that they should be examined after the previous examination, and that in the event of their not being examined this year, that they be examined in every subsequent year, and the results declared till they have passed. Mr. Macpherson, and Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsey, Jama and Hormusjee, appeared for the respective applicants and in support of the rules granted them.

Mr. Scott, in showing cause against the rule, granted on the application of Darashah R. Kolabawalla, read the petition of which the following is a summary:—The applicant stated that the University was incorporated, among other purposes, for the examination of persons in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and that a Faculty of Arts had been created for the examinations, in which faculty was one examination called Previous Examination, which had to be held annually in Bombay during November, and that a candidate wishing to be examined must have matriculated and kept two terms at a recognised College or Institution. Mr. R.P. Karkaria, B.A., in January 1897, obtained the recognition of the Senate for a period of three years to an institution called the Collegiate Institution, which he had started for the purpose of preparing candidates for the Previous Examination. Mr. Karkaria in December, 1897, began teaching pupils, and Mr. Setalvad's client, who had matriculated, accordingly joined and kept two terms before appearing at the Previous Examination. In September last, he sent an application, through Mr. Karkaria, to the University for appearing at the Examination, but was informed by letter that he could not be permitted to appear. The petitioner then obtained legal advice, and on the 26th October the University was asked by letter to give their reasons for refusing to allow him to appear at the examination, and giving notice, that unless he was allowed to do so, legal steps might be taken. The petitioner also stated that as the examination was to be held on the 7th inst., and as the High Court was closed for the vacation, that he be allowed to sit at the examination pending the result of any proceedings that he might take, and that his paper be examined, and the result declared only in the event of his succeeding in establishing his right to be examined, and that in the event of his failing to do so, he should make no claim for a return of the fees paid by him to the University. The latter had not replied to that letter, but the petitioner was informed that it had declined to reconsider its decision or agree to the petitioner's proposal; and that he had reasons to believe his application had been refused, because the Collegiate Institution was not authorised by Government under Section 12 of Act 22 of 1857. He believed that since the establishment of the University none of the College and Institutions, recognised by it, were authorised by Government under Section 12, and that the University had not, during the past forty years, required any institution to obtain such authorisation or refused to admit to examinations candidates keeping terms at institutions not so authorised. The petitioner submitted that the University had, by its conduct during the last forty years as well as by its regulations, intimated that the only condition insisted upon by it for candidates wishing to appear at its examinations was for them to have kept terms at institutions recognised by it, and that the powers of Government under Section 12 had been delegated to the University. The Collegiate Institution having been recognised by the University, the petitioner said he had joined it in the expectation of being admitted to the examinations. The petitioner submitted that Section 12 of the Act might prevent the candidate from taking his degree, but would not prevent his passing any examination, and that it applied only to institutions teaching for the final degree examination. The petitioner submitted that he was entitled to be examined, and prayed that the University should be ordered to allow him to sit at the examination on the 7th instant; that his paper should examined, and the results declared; that in the event of his not being allowed to sit on the 7th instant that he be examined after the Previous Examination, and that in the event of his not being examined this year, to be examined in every subsequent year, and declared the result till he passes.

Mr. Scott said the applicant was allowed to sit at the examination on the 7th, but he did not know if his papers had yet been looked at. He then referred to the wording of the preamble of the act incorporating the University, and to section 5 which gave power to the Chancellor and fellows to superintend its affairs. He added in the present case they had to deal with the bye-laws which dealt with the qualifications of candidates for degrees and the course of instruction to be followed by them, pointing out that it was provided that all such bye-laws should have received the sanction of the Governor in Council. In reading clause 12 dealing with the qualifications for admission of candidates to degrees, Mr. Scott contented that there was no legislative provision in it, showing that any member of the public could be admitted to the Previous Examination and no legislation touching the qualifications of candidates for the degrees, and upon the absence of such provisions arose his first point which was that the general public could not claim to be examined at the Previous Examinations held by the University. He contended that section 13 did not apply to Previous Examination, adding that as a matter of fact such examination were not for degrees, as there were in the case of B. A. Examination three examinations to pass the Previous, the Intermediate, and the final, and in section 13 it was only laid down what qualifications had to be possessed. The present was an application under section 45 of the specific Relief Act, but counsel submitted it could not be held that such an act applied to the internal regulations for the conduct of a University.

Mr. Justice Parsons: When you find a statute says an examination shall be held and that candidates must be examined, it seems to me that qualified candidates must be examined. What would be the object of saying and examination shall be held if you can shut the doors and say candidates shall not came in?

Mr. Scott said the act did not say every candidate should be examined, but only qualified ones. The entire management of the University was left to the Chancellor and Fellows who could frame bye-laws and regulations for conferring degrees, and the course of instruction to be followed.

Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that the Previous Examination was not one for the conferring of a degree.

Mr. Scott said it was a necessary examination to obtain the degree of B.A.

The Chief Justice after reading the preamble said it seemed clear enough that the University could make regulations, and say they would not examine all the world, but if persons followed the preliminary instruction which they had laid down, his lordship considered they would be entitled to go up for examination.

Mr. Scott considered the court had to look at the regulations as laid down and not at the Specific Relief Act. The University had been incorporated under an act of 1857 in which there was nothing to show that persons like the applicants were entitled to be examined.

The Chief Justice remarked that as long as a man complied with the regulations he was entitled to come forward and say the University was established for certain purposes, and that they must examine him.

Mr. Scott considered that might be so but, did not think even then the specific relief act, would apply. He then cited the case of the Queen vs. Harford College, reported in the Queens Bench reports, and read the judgment delivered therein by Chief Justice Coleridge in which an applicant had claimed to be given a certain position as the result of the College examination.

The Chief Justice having again intimated that he considered that where a duly qualified person came forward the University had no option but to examine him, Mr. Scott said, if that was so there was no occasion for him to follow that point any further. He then proceeded to read affidavits filed in the case. That of the Registrar of the University showed that the Collegiate Institute had been recognised for a period of three years and that the Principal had been afterwards informed that it was necessary to obtain the sanction of Government before its students could be admitted to the examinations at the University. Mr. Scott then proceeded to state in answer to the Chief Justice but it was in the power of the University to recognise an institution and afterwards withdraw such recognition and refuse to accept persons sent up from it for examination. He then explained under what manner Mr. Kharkaria had been informed of his recognition having been withdrawn and as to his being warned not to open the College till he had first received sanction from Government.

The Chief Justice said he could not understand why it was necessary that a candidate should state he had been studying at a particular College. Mr. Scott said the reason was because Government for state reasons did not care to have the youths of the country educated in places that were not approved of. Mr. Scott then proceeded to read certain rules as laid down in the calender regarding the examination of candidates who had to present certificates under rule 12 from an institution duly authorised by Government.

The Chief Justice was of opinion that the whole case would turn on the meaning of the word "authorised."

Mr. Scott said he thought his learned friends would have their arguments on the meaning of the word "candidate." He submitted that there was nothing to show that the Collegiate Institute had been authorised by Government, and thought the only question remaining was whether or not the applicants were candidates. He submitted they were such directly they presented themselves for the Previous Examination. That being so he submitted the University were quite right in telling the applicants that they could not be admitted as candidates for the Previous Examination or for the B. A. degree. The whole difficulty in the present matter appeared to have arisen from the fact that Mr. Karkaria had been obstinate and had not applied for the proper authority, and had not told his students that he had not got it. Mr. Scott, in conclusion, admitted that the name of the Collegiate Institute had been left out of the University list that was sent up for sanction but was not instructed as to the reasons for the omission.

Mr. Macpherson for the applicant, D. R. Kolabawalla, submitted the rule should be made absolute. He then proceeded to address the court in regard to the bye-laws and said it would be found from the preamble that the Act had two objects—one to ascertain by means of examination the persons who had obtained proficiency in such examinations and the other to reward them by degrees. They would find the two objects were kept separate. It was quite possible, he argued, that individuals had passed examinations who yet abstained from asking for degrees, and quoted instances of members of the Indian Civil Service who had refrained from taking degrees in England although entitled to them. He further contented that examinations for degrees consisted of several examinations made at various times and submitted the case turned on Section 12, which provided no person should be admitted as a candidate for the B. A. degree who had not produced a certificate, but the question was had the University the power to exclude persons from the Previous Examinations who might not be going up for that degree. Mr. Macpherson pointed out that the printed form sent in by candidates only applied for permission to sit for the Previous Examination. Proceeding, Mr. Macpherson said what really happened was that the Syndicate requested the Senate to recognise the Collegiate Institute for a period of three years and the Senate accordingly did so, and that fact would be found recorded in the University calendar Counsel contended, therefore, that under the bye-laws the College was still recognized by the University, but in May, 1898, were asked to send up a list of institutions but had deliberately omitted the college, and that was the reason why Government had not authorised it. The position of matters was therefore that the Senate having, with the recommendation of the Syndicate recognised the institution or three years and the Senate only being entitled to withdraw that recognition, the Syndicate had no power to do so, or exclude the institution from the list sent to Government for sanction. In conclusion counsel submitted that the University having sanctioned by the college could not debar his client from attending the examination and that the bye-laws having been made and being still in force were binding on the University to allow the applicants to attend the examination, and that being so Mr. Macpherson added the rule should be made absolute.

Mr. Setalvad for the second applicant said he entirely agreed with Mr. Macpherson's remarks, adding that looking at the fact that the University had passed bye-laws which had been in force for forty years before Government had though fit to interfere, he now looked upon them to mean that Government had during all that period delegated its powers to the University, and the Collegiate Institute was recognised, he said, before Government had withdrawn that power.

Mr. Scott having, with the permission of the Court, then briefly dealt with some observations that had fallen from Mr. Justice Parsons during Mr. Macpherson's address.

The Chief Justice, in giving his decision, said there could be no doubt but that the case was a very important one affecting the studies of the students of the University of Bombay. Having alluded to the decisions arrived at in similar matters in England, his lordship said he understood that in India a similar act to that in England, called the Specific Relief Act, laid down that any High Court including that of Bombay might require any specified public body within its jurisdiction to carry out the laws in force. The facts in the case were shortly that the applicants to the course were desirous of being examined at examinations called the Previous Examination, which was one of the examinations leading to a degree of the University of Bombay. He was objected to under Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation, and it was said he had no right to sit for the examination as he had not produced a certificate to show that he had previously attended one of the institutions recognised by the Governor in Council. His Lordship said he need not go into the fact of the case, for the applicant was not provided with such certificate, and he was not examined, but a way out of the deadlock was found that was praiseworthy, and he apprehended that after the Court had given its decision no harm would be found to have been done. In regard to Section 12, he thought the first question that arose was whether the applicant came under the designation of a candidate for the B. A. degree. Looking at the Section he thought it could only be read as applying to persons who had asked to be examined for the three examinations, and it was impossible for the applicant, who had only passed his matriculation, to have given such a certificate as required by the Act. Having alluded to regulation II, his Lordship ruled that the applicant was entitled to be examined.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, who concurred, said no certificate was required for the previous Examination, and that being so, he agreed in making the rule absolute with costs.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the University, applied that only one set of costs should be ruled as against the University, which request their Lordships acceded to.

THE MESSAGE OF THE SPEAR.

AWAY back in the year 54 B. C.—1,948 years ago—a little detachment of Roman soldiers was besieged by a host of Gauls at Charleroi, in the north of what is now called France. Believing that no help could possibly reach them, the Romans expected to fight until they were all stricken down. One day a short spear came whizzing over the ramparts and stuck in one of the wooden towers. Nobody paid any attention to it at first. They just went on slaughtering Gauls and getting slaughtered themselves. At length an officer saw something fluttering from that spear. It proved to be a note from Julius Cæsar—written in Greek. He said he was on his way with an army to relieve the garrison. That note had been there, unheeded for several days. In due time Cæsar came and made short work of the Gauls.

That people should suffer and struggle hopelessly when help is near at hand is sad to think of, but they must know of the coming help before they can draw courage from it. Take the torments and dangers of disease for example. We fight them with all the weapons we have. Sometimes we hit on the right thing, and more often we don't, "even when it is as close as the spear in the tower was to the exhausted garrison."

If Mr. Robert Lavis, postmaster at High Ham, Langport, Somerset, could have found a remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint he certainly would not have suffered from it, as he did, for twenty years. Why that is more than half an average lifetime. A single day of illness is always long enough, goodness knows. But fancy such an experience stretching itself into weeks, months, and years? Common enough. Yes, dreadfully common. So is poverty; but does that fact reconcile anybody to either? Mr Lavis is not a man to sit tamely down and brood over a misfortune. Besides being postmaster he is a grocer, with work enough to keep him busy. Under what difficulties this work was done he tells us in a letter dated Nov. 8th, 1893.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," he says," particularly in the morning, and my mouth was dry, and I spat up thick, tenacious phlegm. After eating even the simplest food I had great pain in the chest and around the heart. I suffered greatly from sick-headache and giddiness, and if I exercised much, I got out of breath."

(This was asthma, caused by the stupefying action of foul blood upon the nerves that move the lungs; the impurities in the blood having come from the festering mass of undigested food in the stomach. The heart trouble, the sick headache, and the giddiness, were symptoms of the same thing.)

"As the time went on," continues Mr. Lavis, "I became very low, weak, and mentally discouraged and depressed."

(A doctor, writing about this case for a learned medical journal, would use many tough Latin words, but he would not make the facts as plain as Mr. Lavis himself has made them. Naturally a man who can eat but little—which little mostly rots in his stomach—will lose flesh and strength and come to be of small use to himself or to any one else. We can all see that even by candle light.)

"I tried many medicine" he says finally, "but they did me no real good. At last I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and used it. I am happy to tell you that it soon relieved and cured me. Whenever I feel a sign of my old ailment I resort to the Syrup at once, and the disease gets no further hold upon me. Publish my statement if you like and believe me yours, &c., (Signed) Robert Lavis."

The Roman soldiers left Cæsar's message unregarded for days. It was written on parchment fluttered from a spear, as I have said. But, see! We live in the age of print. Are you ill and in pain as Mr. Lavis was? Every newspaper, every magazine, almost all the publications your eye falls on, contains accounts of what Mother Seigel's Syrup has done and daily does for those who suffer. Read the messages. *This* is one; and having read it you know where to look for help.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	8	6	70
Total plague deaths to date	32,020	23,174	
Same date last year	26	10	90

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., Saturday 12th to 6 a.m. Saturday 19th, November 1898.

Hospital	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transfered	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospitals	Plague	8	7	...	1	7	7
	Relapsing Fever	71	20	...	17	8	66
Arthur Road Hospital	Observation	3	5	1	7	..	..
	Chicken pox	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	...	2	...	2	..	...
Modikhana	Plague	17	10	1	8	5	13
	Relapsing Fever	9	4	..	8	..	5
Hospital	Observation	26	47	1	55	...	17
	Contacts	...	2	...	...	..	2
	Other diseases	...	1	...	...	1	...
Maratha	Plague	19	1	1	...	2	19
	Relapsing Fever	20	...	7	11	...	16
Hospital	Observation	37	17	..	28	..	28
	Contacts	26	..	1	4	...	22
Private Hospitals	Plague	2	..	..	1	...	1
Bhatia Hospital							
Elphinstone	Contacts	100	6	...	14	...	92
Bridge Camp	Evicts	618	29	...	148	...	499
Mahomedbhoy	Plague	2	1	...	1	2	...
Ebrahim Hospital	Contacts	1	..	..	1	..	...
Dariasthan	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	..	...
Lohana Hospital	Contacts	3	...	...	3	...	..
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Observation	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Evicts	5	...	...	5	...	...
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	1	2	...	..	1	2
Modn and Parwari Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	...	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	1	1	..	...	1	1
Jain Hospital	Plague	4	1	..	1	..	4
Pinjrapole	Contacts	2	...	...	...	...	2
General Musalman Hospital,	Plague	3	2	...	1	1	3
	Relapsing Fever	2	1	2	...	...	1
	Other diseases	1	...	...	...	1	...
	Contacts	3	...	...	3	...	6
	Evicts	5	...	...	3	...	2
	Observation	...	1	...	...	...	1
Marwari Fallepura Hospital	Plague	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	103	25	..	51	...	82
	Evicts	633	32	..	..	1	714
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	1	1	..	..	1	1
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	2	1	...	...	...	3
	Observation	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Contacts	4	7	...	...	...	11
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	12	2	...	...	...	14
	Relapsing Fever	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Observation	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Contacts	5	1	...	4	...	2
	Other diseases	2	...	...	1	...	1
Beni Israel Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	9	...	...	2	...	7
	Evicts	3	...	...	...	...	3
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Observation	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Contacts	1	...	...	...	...	1
G Lund's Hospital	Plague	2	...	1	...	...	3
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Other diseases	2	...	...	1	1	...
	Observation	...	2	...	1	...	1
Telegu Hospital	Plague	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Contacts	6	...	...	...	...	6
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	94	...	...	...	...	94
Naria wadi Camp	Contacts	8	...	...	8	...	...
	Evicts	303	...	...	...	...	303
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	34	19	...	29	...	24
	Evicts	19

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

An interesting lecture was delivered a few days ago in Edinburgh, by Lieut-Colonel Eustace A. Balfour, commanding the London Scottish Volunteers on the Tactical Employment of Cyclists. The lecturer, traced the history of military cycling, and pointed out that the British nation had led the way in utilizing cyclists as fighting units, and that their origin dated from the formation of a cycling volunteer force in 1887. He ably summarized the value and the defects of a body of cyclists as a fighting force. Their advantages he found, were (1) rapidity, (2) endurance, (3) independence of base of supply, (4) the absence of need of large supplies of forage and water, (5) invulnerability compared with horses, (6) the useful employment of each rifle of the force. Their drawbacks, however, were (1) dependence on good roads, (2) slowness up hill, (3) liability to breakdown, (4) and the great length of a column of route. The Colonel then pictured fanciful scenes wherein the cyclist division were shewn to play an important part, and catalogued their tactical uses under five wide heads:—(1) To perform the duties of independent cavalry in advance of an army; (2) as fast moving troops attached to the advance guard of an army; (3) as rapid moving infantry, capable of forestalling the enemy by seizing and holding distant points of tactical importance; (4) by destroying bridges, etc., to impede the enemy's march; (5) by means of wide turning movements, cutting off the enemy's communication, and destroying his supplies. Altogether the Colonel made a strong and forcible presentation of the value of cycling in the army, in addition to the obvious use of a machine for the more expeditious performance of the work of orderlies.

Edwards, the century rider, has a would-be rival. Edwards, it may be remembered, tried the experiment of riding a hundred miles on the road in America every day of the week, and wanted to keep up the sequence for a year, but broke down after 25 centuries on 250 consecutive days, owing to an attack of typhoid. Fired with emulation, an English wheelman talks of a similar project in 1899. He proposes to ride on a fixed course every day of the year from London to Brighton and back, a distance of little over one hundred miles. His task is added to considerably by the nature of the road chosen, and the fact that it is a fixed route. Edwards varied his, and in bad weather did the best short stretch he could find several times over, and yet failed, and there does not seem much chance of success for his successor, who is setting himself harder terms.

Mr. Justice O'Brien has earned the thanks of wheeling folk by his strong strictures on the indifference of the police in reference to furious driving. He didn't know whether it was that policemen were less sensitive to the danger that might happen to others; or whether they sympathized with those who drove furiously; or whether, being weighty, they disliked inconveniencing themselves by chasing offenders, but he did think it was incumbent on those who preside over the conduct of the police that they should see that the regulations were enforced. After this snub to the police, the judge administered a still smarter one to the jury, who acquitted a carman charged with doing hurt to a lady cyclist by running her down. To their "Not Guilty" he added, turning to the prisoner, "Don't knock anybody down again, because you may not meet with the same fortune in having a verdict found in your favour, contrary to the evidence."

Bicycle stealing is receiving some more severe punishment, by way of example, because it is felt to be an exceptionally objectionable form of theft. Hanging was once the award for horse stealing, and something of the old indignation is felt against the cycle-sneak, whose crime is regarded as particularly mean. Occasionally a man is caught at the game, and one such, lately tried at Hull, had clearly made a trade of this kind, and he was sentenced to three years penal servitude. Another experienced thief of this class has been re-arrested on leaving gaol at the end of a fours months' term for cycle-stealing. He has already served three other terms for a similar offence, and is "wanted" in more than one other little affair of the same sort.

You can't teach cyclists to obey the law by breaking it yourself, is the moral of an interesting case heard at Ipswich last week. Two cyclists were upset by a gentleman driving a conveyance along the road. He was on the incorrect side, and the two riders seeing his position turned to the wrong side also, to pass him without a conflict. As they were about to do so, the driver (with whom were two ladies, apparently the cause of his "showing off") turned his horse across their path and forced the cyclists into the hedge, spilling one of them. When asked the reason for his behaviour he said, "You can have my name and address. I did it on purpose to teach cyclists the rules of the road." He had, however, forgotten to observe the rule himself, and suffered accordingly, having to pay a fine and the usual costs.

Before the beginning and after the end of the racing season in each year, there is generally some untimely event to chronicle, more for its unseasonableness than its merits. Such was the championship held at Sheen House, on Saturday—although we are in the end of October—by the Amateur Cycling Association. This body is not as its name would infer akin to the Amateur Athletic Association, a federation of Cycling Clubs, but is itself a club with an inflated title; a close borough professing to foster the highest form of amateurism. Its untimely Fifty Miles Championship was not a very brilliant affair, as with only three starters, of whom two retired early, the victory of the veteran, J. E. L. Bates, was not particularly exciting. The fact that it was the re-appearance of a once familiar performer of the early nineties gave just a spark of interest to the proceedings.

Whether motors will be used generally in 1899 for pacing purposes is at present a vexed question. Ideally, with sound motors, and equal motors for every rider, the scheme of mortor pacing ought to be perfect, but this ideal is not yet reached, for motors at present are few in number, and not absolutely dependable, and at the back and call of a very select few. Grant that they multiply, grant that they improve, and the pacing problem will work its own solution, but that desirable consummation does not yet appear to be imminent, and, at present, although a motor may be used for a paced record attempt, it is contrary to the racing rules of the National Cyclists Union to allow mechanical pacing in competitions.

Despite the fact that each year produces a fresh crop of various makes of pneumatic tyres which are going to revolutionise the sport, the Dunlop easily maintains its premier position. Upon examining the results of the British Championships for the past season, it is noticed that with one exception, the whole of the Championships fell to riders of the Dunlop.

Extreme care is required in the selection of a cycle as it should be borne in mind that the enjoyment of the pastime largely depends upon the choice of the mount. In the matter of machines there are several firms who manufacture a first-class wheel which can be relied upon to give satisfaction. In the matter of tyres, however, the cyclist is advised to steer clear of cheap and unknown makes which are a source of annoyance from beginning to end.

The 100 kilometres paced match between Bouhours (the 100 kilometres champion of France) Armstrong and Walters, took place at the Parc de Princes track, Paris, on Oct. 23rd, and resulted in a win for the Frenchman. En route, Bouhours, who was mounted on Dunlop tyres, beat world's record (minus wind shields) from 80 to 80 kilometres (50 miles), and set up new French figures for the hour. The full distance was covered in the smart time of 2 hrs, 2 mins. 10 secs. Armstrong, who was indisposed, retired in the early part of the race.

The following brief description of the manufacture of the famous Dunlop-Welch Rims affords interesting reading:—After strips of sheet steel are cut to the required length and width, they are passed through various rolling mills until the proper shape has been attained. The double-hollow edges are then brazed down, the rim is rolled to its required diameter, and the ends, after being brought together are joined, very small tubular liners being inserted to strengthen the brazed splices. The completed rims are then carefully gauged before being handed over to the enamellers and sent to the stores.

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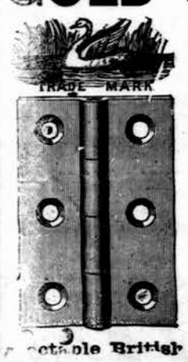
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
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Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
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Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
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NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON ENGLAND.

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"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." *Standard*
Sold by all Stationers.
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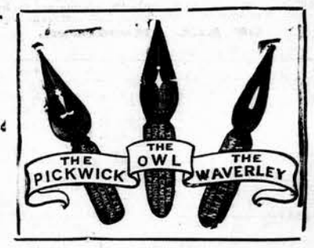

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CALVERT'S
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Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
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AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST. PENS
Numbers for use by Bankers
Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 267, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETE MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Barbing Brand from all Chemists.
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Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped direct by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other deleterious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
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This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
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Berner's College, London.

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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

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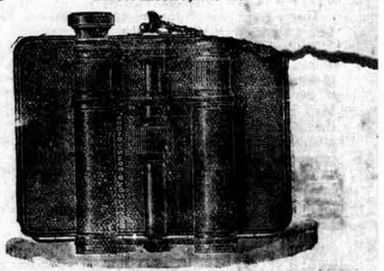
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Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
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LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
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Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
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